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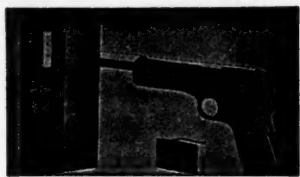
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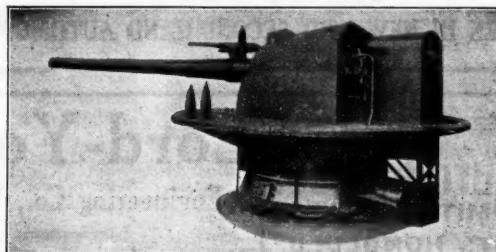
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**STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, on pages 1354 and 1383.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 29. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VERGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. Sailed June 27 from Progresso, Mexico, for Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. Sailed June 23 from Key West, Fla., for Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Sailed June 28 from Key West, Fla., for Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Sailed June 27 from Jaffa, Palestine, for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe O. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At New York city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Newport, R.I.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New York city.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Newport, R.I.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Newport, R.I.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender, 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
First Division.
Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Walke, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Lawrence K. Forde. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
PRAIRIE (tender, 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

(Continued on page 1414.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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A TREASONABLE PROPAGANDA.

Persons attending the meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York, on June 19, which was addressed by ex-Secretary Bryan, received on going out of the door of the hall an anti-enlistment pledge from a woman who was presumably placed there for the purpose of distributing that literature. The wording of this pledge is as follows: "I, being over eighteen years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others." Then follows a blank space for the name and address of the pledger, with the address to which the paper should be forwarded. This anti-enlistment pledge bears the name of John Haynes Holmes as the head of the committee circulating it. This attempt to induce young men to promise not to defend the country in time of need is dangerously near treason, for even the use of the words "international war" cannot save it from that imputation, since it is only a war with a foreign Power, or an international war, that menaces our future. This is an unpatriotic attitude that should enlist the attention of societies interested in developing the spirit of national unity and arousing a sense of our military preparedness.

There is another aspect of this case that is as important as it is unpleasant to discuss. John Haynes Holmes is the pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York, which was made famous by the pastorate of that stalwart patriot, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, who died only recently at an advanced age as pastor emeritus. In the church presided over by Mr. Holmes are some of the best known men of the city of New York, men whose national fiber and devotion to the Republic in times of stress have never been questioned. It is hard to believe that they will sit quietly by and see a minister, much of whose importance and standing in the community is derived from his association with that celebrated church, use the prestige he obtains from his church connection to advance the interests of a movement of so unseemly, if not so sinister, a character. If a clergyman is so blind to the limitations of his office of spiritual guide as to discourage young men from fulfilling a patriotic duty, it is time that the officials of the church to which he ministers should without delay make him know once and for all what those limitations are.

If such churches as the Church of the Messiah are to become the recruiting centers of such nefarious agitations as those fostered by the I.W.W. and the Socialists, the forces of disorder will be strengthened in a way that such self-respecting citizens as those who make up the church membership would not care to see. It is idle to say that a minister, signing such an appeal as the anti-enlistment document, represents only his own personal views. It is as difficult for the general public to dissociate the minister from his pulpit as it would be to view the committeeman-ship of a bishop or a cardinal as merely the status of a private individual. When a clergyman has displayed no particular individuality in his position, except as a noisy seeker after notoriety, his remarks would fall flat and have little effect upon the community unless behind them stood his clerical personality, his clerical advertising, and, above all, that respectability which comes from being considered the spiritual adviser of men high in the community. In this respect, then, it is impossible to divorce the public preacher from his office and to regard his participation in such an unpatriotic movement as having no more meaning than the appearance of a purely private citizen would have. Mr. Holmes for some time has been rushing into print with sundry attacks upon

the military establishment which have been peculiarly in bad taste, coming as they have from the pastor of a church supposed to represent a certain stability in citizenship and patriotism. They have seemed more like the wild utterances of an irresponsible demagogue catering to the prejudices of the ignorant or the unthinking.

WAR COLLEGE COURSE FOR SECRETARIES.

The Chicago Tribune vigorously takes the Des Moines Register and Leader to task for repeating the oft exploded misstatement that "one-half the total revenues of the country are used for the Army and Navy and things incidental to the maintenance of a military establishment," or six hundred millions in all, although, as the Tribune shows, the total Army and Navy appropriation for 1914-15 was only \$253,000,000. Even adding the pension appropriation of \$172,000,000, the total would fall nearly two hundred millions short of the six hundred million mark. But the Tribune agrees with the repeated contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that to charge the cost of pensions to the military establishments is a ghastly piece of satire, since it was the want of an adequate Army in 1861 that permitted the Confederate movement to gain such headway at the start as to make a four years' war possible. It is much like adding the loss in fires to the cost of maintaining a fire department that was kept at such a low state of efficiency that it could scarcely put out a smudge in the back yard.

The basic defect in our defense policy, as our Chicago contemporary so well points out, is Congressional meddling with expert matters. No matter is so intricate that some Congressman, especially if he is new to the legislative chamber, does not believe himself competent to challenge the opinion of experts. "The greatest navy in the world could not hold its place five years under such a plan. The British Parliament appropriates, but it is the British naval expert that spends. We need a council of national defense to develop and sustain a comprehensive and harmonious program of land and sea defense, this council to combine representatives of the legislative, or appropriating, power, and of the executive, or spending power." There is a fine touch of sarcasm in the Tribune's rejoinder to the Register and Leader's claim that "this nation is better prepared for war than ever in the nearly 150 years of its existence." The Tribune very patly retorts that this means nothing, since in every war we have entered "we have been pitifully and wastefully unprepared." The Tribune advises its Iowa editorial colleague to get in touch with the patriotic and well informed men who in the Navy League and the Army League are trying to combat the traditional ignorance and unsafe and unbalanced optimism which express themselves in the "we kin lick creation" brag and in such criminal twaddle as the declaration of our late Secretary of State that at the President's call a million men in arms would rally to the country's defense before set of sun.

This suggestion about a course of enlightenment for the Iowan editor is a good one indeed. Why could not the Army and Navy War Colleges have regular courses for the instruction of editorial writers? The admission to these might be free, and they might be given at those times of the year when the editors would have the most leisure on their hands. It might be another type of a School of Journalism. The benefits of such a school would be too manifest to need recounting here. The effect upon the public mind of reading editorials written by men familiar with Army and Navy matters would be worth all it would cost the Republic in the way of furnishing free instruction. As we come to look over the field of possibilities in this direction we cannot refrain from asking why confine such instruction to editors? Why should not the Secretary of War, for example, take a course in the Army War College, and what a blessing it would be to the United States if Secretary Daniels could only be persuaded to go to the Navy War College at Newport and subject himself to a regular course of enlightenment running through a number of weeks. Instead of Mr. Daniels taking his summer vacation this year, can we not induce him to go to Newport as a student? The more we think of the practical value of this idea, both to Mr. Daniels and to the nation, we are surprised that no one ever thought of it before.

We believe in all seriousness that if Mr. Daniels should take such a course he would be immensely profited. Indeed, we can see that a visit of even a fortnight or so to the institution would broaden the Secretary's views to such an extent that he might be able to grasp that elusive but none the less potent thing, the Navy Spirit, without which our sea defense institution would go to pieces or become an inert and irresponsible organization, a candidate for early decay and deserved oblivion. Mr. Daniels's sins, we firmly believe, are sins of ignorance, and we feel we are doing him a great favor in thus pointing out to him a method by which he can the most quickly be brought into touch with the ideals of the Navy. Once he can understand them, once he can appreciate them, his capacity for public usefulness will be immeasurably increased, and they will rise up and call him blessed that now regard him as a block in the wheel of naval progress and national defense.

The commandant of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley has been notified by the War Department that the second year class for the coming school year will be limited to officers already on duty at Fort Riley; and that the Department has approved of the detail as second year officers, of Lieuts. Clarence Lininger, 13th Cav., John K. Brown, 2d Cav., Edgar W. Taulbee, 12th

Cav., Harry D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., and Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY INQUIRY.

We wonder what would happen to the president of one of our great institutions of learning if every time he or the faculty disciplined a student, they were descended upon by a flock of influential friends of the unfortunate student and subjected by "statesmen" and lawyers, more concerned with the interests of individuals than the good of the Service, to the harrowing methods which it seems to be considered proper to apply to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. According to the reports in the daily papers President Eliot, of Harvard, when he was satisfied of the delinquency of a certain student sent for him at noon and ordered him to leave the place before three o'clock following. Of course, the head of one of our national institutions cannot have as summary authority as this, but what he recommends, as the result of a proper inquiry, should not be set aside except by the superior authority of the Secretary of the Navy and not in deference to the wishes of influential friends of the offending midshipmen.

An attempt is being made apparently to hold the Superintendent of the Academy and the officers, or the system pursued at Annapolis, responsible for the difficulties which have so disturbed that seat of learning. But what system can be followed at such an institution if those who are responsible for its enforcement are to be overruled, instead of being sustained in their effort to enforce discipline, especially in a case like the present, which concerns the honor of the naval service?

In a circular addressed to the parents (or guardians) of midshipmen, Feb. 1, 1915, the Superintendent called attention to the system of demerits in vogue at the Academy and said:

"There are certain serious offenses which cannot be tolerated at the Naval Academy, as follows:

"1. HAZING. This is forbidden by a special Act of Congress; the law is drastic and makes this offense punishable by court-martial and dismissal.

"2. GOUGING. The dishonorable practice of unfairly obtaining information in connection with recitations and examinations.

"3. Falsehood or prevarication.

"4. Use of intoxicating liquor.

"5. Immoral or scandalous conduct of any kind.

"The above offenses are punishable by dismissal, and every midshipman should be warned by his parents to avoid even the slightest appearance or suspicion of guilt. There can be no possible excuse for failure to reach the traditional standard at the Naval Academy in these matters."

With this plain warning in advance there could be no excuse for ignorance, and certainly no excuse for departing from the principles of honor and fair play which should control every young man who has received a proper moral education at home. And yet we find two Senators and one Representative in Congress joining two lawyers in the attempt to discredit Admiral Fullam for his disciplinary action in the case of the young man who has been shown to be primarily responsible for the scandal which is bringing the Naval Academy into discredit. In an intelligent summing up of this case an Annapolis correspondent of the New York Sun says:

"The issue with which a court of inquiry is wrestling represents more than the guilt or innocence of a few individual midshipmen or the possible culpability or negligence of officials of the Academy. The question is whether the country still has reason to retain its cherished beliefs in the Naval Academy. May it still be regarded as one of the nation's strongest forces for character building, for the inculcation of those principles of honor and integrity which are recognized as the essentials of a gentleman and as affording a splendid training for a career of honorable and useful service to the country?"

"Careful investigation of all the elements in what now appears to be a most dismal situation leads inevitably to the conclusion that there is no reason to doubt the fundamental soundness and wholesomeness of the Naval Academy."

"When the court began its sessions at Annapolis the conflict between civilian and political counsel on the one hand and the naval service on the other ensued. This contest is really a clash between two points of view, the civilian and the Service. The Service holds that the Naval Academy is not a place for the education of youths solely for their interest, but a Government institution for the training of boys for careers as naval officers, the recipients of which are under special obligations. The interests of the Service and the Government demand, in their opinion, that those who demonstrate by their acts that their standards of conduct are low must be eliminated as soon thereafter as possible. Military discipline must be preserved among the midshipmen, as their entire future is to be spent as members of an organization which cannot survive without rigid discipline. They hold that the efforts of Representatives Hay and Carlin in this situation are falsely directed in that they are placing the interests of a few individuals above the interests of the naval service and the midshipman body as a whole. Representatives Hay and Carlin have not concealed the fact that they are endeavoring to obtain an indictment of the Naval Academy administration through the proceedings of the court. They already contend that what has happened demonstrates the need for a thorough cleaning out of the institution, a change of personnel and an overhauling of the system."

One of the most naïve non-sequiturs of these troublous times is to be found in the look forward of eighty years by the former editor of *The Independent*, William Hayes Ward, who, contemplating the extent of the present conflict, makes this prediction in *The Independent* of June 28: "Within ten years I believe that war will have ceased to curse the nations; it will have died of its own enormity. The nations now battling or now at peace, will have agreed that disputes between nations shall and must be settled without fighting and any nation that dares to attack another will be suppressed by main force." In other words, Dr. Ward would end all fighting with fighting. He evidently has not contemplated what would happen to a concert of nations that would attempt to apply compulsion to a powerful country like Germany, which could stand off a united army for no one can tell how long. Then would be seen months of fierce strife if it could be imagined that the other nations would be so enamored of peace that they would be willing to shed the blood of thousands of their citizens to prevent two nations from "fighting it out." That would be a display of altruism and devotion to pure idealism that we cannot look for in nations until we are a great deal nearer to the millennium than we are now. Self interest is making nations fight to-day, and self-interest will be the determining factor for many many years to come, so many that the old world will grow weary waiting for the era whose dawning Dr. Ward mistakenly reads in the flush given to the reddened skies by the lurid flash of cannon. Indeed, one must have the eyes of a mystic to read such things in the skies of to-day as to be able to say as does Dr. Ward: "In these later days I see the sure prophecy of the reign of peace and the unity and victory of the Christian Church." The "peace that passeth all understanding" yes, but where do we find indications that the struggle of man with man in the outer sphere of selfish contention is approaching its ending after a continuous struggle of 100,000 years, according to the estimate of the paleontologists who have studied the buried records of the men of the pre-historic age.

The London United Service Gazette notes the fact that both by land and by sea the present war has been largely one of long range firing. To obtain the maximum of advantage in trench and modern sea fighting artillery of the highest penetrating power and longest range has been called for. On sea the Allies have brought 15-inch guns into play, with an effective range of upward of 24,000 yards, while on land the Germans have produced a weapon which will carry from an emplacement near Dixmude in Flanders to the port of Dunkirk in France, a distance which exceeds twenty-three miles. The best 12-inch guns of the British fleet, of 50 calibers, throw a projectile weighing 850 pounds a distance of 24,874 yards, after leaving the muzzle, with a velocity of 3,010 yards per second. The 13.5-inch guns, of 45 calibers, have a m.v. of 2,700 yards per second, and throw a 1,250-pound shot 21,658 yards with an accurate aim. The 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth and her sisters throw a projectile weighing 1,950 pounds a distance of 21,193 yards, and they have a m.v. of 2,500 yards per second. Given the necessary elevation, the 15-inch guns of "Big Eliza" would throw their projectiles about 46,000 instead of 21,000 yards. The difference, it will be noticed, is over 100 per cent. Long range firing from ship's guns depends as much upon the form of the port-hole of the turrets, batteries and casemates of a battleship, as upon the weapons they mount. Most of the ships engaged at the Dardanelles are what are known as pre-dreadnoughts, and most of the turret port-holes of these vessels are cut to give their guns a maximum elevation of 13½ degrees only, whereas at least thirty degrees would be required to allow the class of ordnance they carry to throw their shot to the last possible yard their cordite charges would send them. Other countries, such as Japan, in her Asahi and Shikishima, have exceeded the 13½ and given their turret guns fifteen degrees of elevation, while the Italians have provided some of their naval 10-inch guns in turrets with as much as thirty-five degrees. The Germans also have provided some of their warships with facilities for extreme high angle firing, although exact figures are not available.

Criticism of Secretary Daniels's plan for a Navy Council is expressed by ex-Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, whose system of naval aids, established during the Taft administration and copied in part abroad, is supplanted by the new scheme. Mr. Meyer called the Daniels council plan a reversion to confusion, and declared it imperiled and impoverished the Navy in case of emergency. He says: "President Roosevelt appointed a board a few weeks before going out of office to consider the proper methods to bring the U.S. Navy up to the highest state of efficiency possible. That board had the lucid, able advice and direction of Admiral Mahan, Judge Dayton and others eminent in naval matters. I continued their work further into details by appointing a board, known as the Swift Board, which sat all during the succeeding summer, and on the combined advice of these two boards detailed four officers to be aids, the lawyer to the Department deciding that was the only way without authority from Congress. My system went as near to the staff system as our laws allowed, and was certainly commended abroad. Some of our ideas were adopted in England when they became known. The demonstrated clear advantage of my aid system was that these men—experts—planned and did not execute. Operations planned such duties and purposes as the Navy requires in peace or war; inspection inspected everything, ashore or afloat; Personnel provided requisite and best officers and men; Material saw to it the ships and departments were furnished with what was required and sufficient. Before Rear Admiral Fiske was appointed as Aid for Operations there was no one working out war plans absolutely necessary to be done if we were to be prepared for war—a herculean duty for one man."

American manufacturers actively engaged in handling the war contracts, declare that it will be August or September before the outward movement of war munitions reaches its full pace. All of the intervening time has been required for construction and adaptation of plants for shell, rifle, cartridge, or powder manufacture. Six months have usually been allowed from the receipt of

the large shrapnel contracts to the date of initial shipment, and eight to ten months have been allowed on many of the contracts for explosive shells, rifles, cartridges and cannon.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Army Mutual Aid Association for the year ending Feb. 28, 1915, has recently appeared. This mutual benefit society, which was organized in 1879, now has 1,702 members, a gain of thirty-two over last year. The death rate for the year was somewhat higher than usual, 25.18 per thousand. Those of the two preceding years were exceptionally low, however, and as the report of the executive committee points out, in an insurance association of comparatively limited membership wide fluctuations in the annual mortality are sure to occur, and the experience of a single year is of no value. The average annual death rate of the past ten years has been 21.69 per thousand, varying, however, in that period from as low as 16.21 to as high as 25.58. The average age of those joining during the year was 28.29, and the average age of those dying 63.89. Receipts from members amounted to \$116,777.14, and disbursements to beneficiaries \$123,000. But little over two per cent. of income was expended for operating expenses, and due to this low operating cost rates were maintained at a low figure. Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, J.A.G., U.S.A., is president of the association; Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., is vice president, and the secretary and treasurer is Capt. Thomas M. Spaulding, C.A.C., U.S.A. Owing to changes of station Captain Spaulding succeeded Capt. W. W. K. Hamilton, and on the executive committee Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Med. Corps, and Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Michie, Gen. Staff, Cavalry, succeeded Col. Charles M. Gandy and Major Francis J. Koester.

So well thought of have been "The Letters of a Retired Rear Admiral to His Son in the Navy," by Capt. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., that they have been reprinted from the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis. At this season of the year, when so many young men are stepping from the seclusion of Academy life into the publicity of actual service as an officer of the U.S. Army or Navy, the following advice from these "letters" seems peculiarly apposite: "I used to think when I was at the school (Naval Academy) that any stranger ought to be able to tell a first classman from a third by his looks, but when you join your first ship you will be shocked that no one will know or care where you stood in your class, what rank you held in the brigade, whether you were editor of *The Lucky Bag*, class president or on the hop committee, but they will care for your capacity for and willingness to attend to business. Of course, your education really begins after graduation. No matter where you graduate in your class, if you keep pegging along with your studies you will be a better officer than the more agile-minded ones who slacken up after graduation." In these outpourings of a supposititious rear admiral the many good points of Naval Academy life and their value to the conscientious student are dwelt on. If these "letters" could be made a part of the reading of the midshipmen during their stay at the Academy perhaps the future officers of the Navy would form a better idea of the opportunities there offered.

In discussing the probability and advisability of moving the U.S. School of Equitation from Fort Riley, Kas., to some point in Virginia, the Richmond Journal says: "The Government already has a remount farm and breeding stallions in the world are kept with a view of improving the standard of horses for the United States Cavalry, and the Cavalry officers generally recognize the advantage of having these two institutions contiguous." The Warren Sentinel, of Front Royal, Va., of June 18, speaking on the same subject says: "The opinion held by officials of the Front Royal Remount Depot is that should the Mounted Service School be moved East, it could find few locations having the advantage of Front Royal. The railroad facilities are excellent, and the proximity of the remount depot would be of great benefit to the school as it would enable its officers to select their mounts from several hundred horses. Moreover, the student officers would have a splendid opportunity of finding excellent mounts at the end of their term and taking them back with them to their respective regiments; also, experiments could be made with various breeds of horses to determine their fitness and endurance as cavalry mounts. The site for the school should be on level ground with plenty of room for outdoor work, including obstacle course, etc., which could easily be secured in this neighborhood."

Vocational training for prisoners is the latest humane addition to the disciplinary barracks at Alcatraz Island, Cal. Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., commandant of the barracks, has issued orders governing this matter. A military prisoner may choose one or several of twenty-four trades and make himself proficient in any one of them while serving sentence. The list includes printing, tailoring, masonry or, in fact, almost anything which does not require a college education. Heretofore any prisoner sentenced for a felony or even a misdemeanor left the disciplinary barracks exactly as he entered. Captain Howland believes that to increase a man's earning capacity you must lessen his inclination to live dishonestly. "It is man's inherent desire to live honestly," says Captain Howland, "but men must make a living some way, and to prevent them from doing it dishonestly I want them to leave here equipped with armor against temptation, and a good trade is the best possible armor." At Alcatraz at the present time there are 462 prisoners. Seventy-nine of these men are in disciplinary companies and will be restored to duty in the ranks. But the majority will need a trade.

It has been announced in the Japanese Parliament that the government intends to increase the army by four more divisions as soon as the financial conditions of the state allow, even before the two divisions proposed to the present extraordinary session of the Diet are completed. This would make a total of six new divisions altogether. It is doubted, however, whether the country's financial and economic conditions will improve so soon or so materially as to permit such an additional outlay within a measurable distance in the future. Even

when attained that degree of military expansion cannot turn defensive forces into offensive armament.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, has issued a book in paper cover entitled "Administrative Mechanism for the Training of a Mobilized Division." This is a combination of a post-graduate course and field training for a period of six months, conducted in accordance with the principles enunciated in G.O. 17, War Dept., 1913. In his preface of explanation and acknowledgment General Bell mentions a number of officers who assisted ably in the preparation of the schedules and other parts of the work necessary to the proper carrying out of the idea of the book. As far as practicable, orders, instructions, programs, schedules, etc., were so formulated as to make them equally applicable to the instruction and training of mobilized brigades by simply substituting "brigade" for "division" wherever the latter occurs and making other changes to fit local conditions. It was, of course, not possible to publish all the memoranda, programs, etc., and other administrative data used in conducting the course of training for the Division, but an effort has been made to publish such a selection as would serve as examples of all different kinds of work. This very valuable book should be in the hands of every officer of the Army, as it comprises the fruit of much conscientious and profound study of the problems continually arising in the administration of a mobilized division. Capt. E. E. Booth, aid to General Bell, is the distributing officer for this splendid guide to efficient administration.

The question as to whether Luis Raul Esteves, the Porto Rican graduate in this year's class from West Point, is eligible for a commission in the Army has been raised. Under a decision of the court Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States, and for this reason it was suggested that Cadet Esteves could not qualify as an officer in the Army if he were to make an application for a commission. While the question has not been passed upon by the legal authorities, the preponderance of opinion of those who have been looking up the precedents is that the fact that the cadet is not a citizen of the United States will not disqualify him from holding a commission. Beginning with the Revolutionary War down to the Civil War, foreigners have held commissions in the U.S. Army. Without regard to his citizenship, the Porto Rican now has the legal status of a cadet. He is on a different status from the Filipinos, who under a special act of Congress are permitted to take the course at the Military Academy. Esteves entered the Academy and was educated under the same provision of law as all other cadets, and it is thought that it will be held that he is eligible for commission in the Army.

The Beacon Journal, of Akron, Ohio, quotes from a copy of an editorial in a Japanese newspaper, called the Chugai Shimbun, which called attention to the fact that when Japan starts her colonization schemes on the west coast of America, she may have need of a large stock of ammunition, and no nation would more gladly furnish it to her than Germany, which could thus get square with the United States for sending supplies of munitions to the Allies now. Hence an alliance with Germany would profit Japan more than would her present alliance with England, which would be prevented from aiding the United States in any war with Japan for fear of losing Australia as a colony. The fact that Japan thinks well of Germany as a future ally is taken as proved by the excellent treatment accorded to the Teuton prisoners now in the hands of the Japanese. When they asked permission to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday, leave was granted and the Japanese furnished them the necessary flags and eatables and drinkables for the occasion. The Japanese editor is of the opinion that after the war England will shake off Japan, but no reason is given for entertaining that belief. In the event of a war with the United States, Japan could not consistently expect England, he says, to furnish her munitions to be used against the country that had saved her from the Germans by keeping her well supplied with war material.

Under the very shadow of the Carnegie Peace Palace the Dutch legislators announce to the world that they are far from trusting to the good-will of their neighbors as a national protection and that they wish something more substantial for the country's defense. The Dutch Minister of Marine has obtained the consent of Parliament in session at The Hague to begin the construction of two cruisers and four submarines of the biggest type without delay and he has been authorized to purchase immediately a number of hydroaeroplanes. The cruisers are to have a speed of thirty knots and a displacement of 6,000 tons. Each of the submarines will have a displacement of 800 tons. The reason swift cruisers are preferred to battleships in this building program is that in case Holland should be drawn into the war the Dutch fleet would be compelled to adopt the principle of strategical defense, reinforced by an occasional offensive by the submarines, whose presence would make the North Sea perilous for any enemy warcraft. The Dutch colonies in the East Indies also could be placed in an excellent state of defense by means of submarines, fast cruisers and destroyers.

D. P. Smith writing to the New York Tribune says: "One vital reason why Congress should be immediately called in special session has never been advanced, and that is to abrogate the pusillanimous Bryan peace treaties. We have just seen how the theory of these treaties breaks down in the Lusitania case. Fortunately we did not have such a treaty with Germany or we should be helpless and have to submit to a commission, composed largely of foreigners, a request that we be allowed our plain rights; in the meantime murder of American women and children on the high seas to continue. The American people do not seem to realize the menace to our national life and character which Mr. Bryan 'slipped over' on us in the shape of these depraved treaties. In any vital case which arises with any country with whom we have one of these treaties we must either submit to national shame and be deprived of our rights, or else break the treaty, which would be immoral."

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.

BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquility depends upon its present sagacity.

INCIDENTAL RULES AFFECTING RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS ON THE SEA.

The thirteenth convention of the second Hague Conference which concerns the rights and duties of neutral Powers in naval war contains the following:

"These rules should not, in principle, be altered, in the course of the war by a neutral Power, except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change to protect the rights of that Power."

The stipulation should be borne in mind, otherwise a neutral taking advantage of an opportune moment to win that which has been wrongfully withheld, may put itself on a par with belligerents which are heedless in regard to international law when it suits their convenience.

Thus fortified in prudence one can safely take notice of certain belligerent practices on the high seas which are frequently overlooked in the consideration of major matters regarding search, the duty owed neutral travelers on merchantmen, contraband and blockade.

Among the most important of these are: The practice of claiming that enemy goods continue enemy after sale to a neutral; the practice of treating vessels employed or leased by a belligerent for the purpose of victualling an enemy garrison or fleet, or the performance of kindred services as lawful prize; the practice of seizing neutral goods in enemy ships when the same have what is briefly designated as enemy character.

Certain of these rules which favor the belligerent rather than the neutral are fair, others are not. Some are grounded on wrong premises—none have had the attention they deserve.

For the present, however, they should be the subject of keen analysis rather than of action, because the law, whether it be equitable or otherwise, is fairly well defined, and nations at war may properly plead that the time is not convenient to suggest readjustment.

Bearing in mind, then, the fact that the discussion of certain matters with a view toward immediate correction is tabooed during the continuance of hostilities, we come to the consideration of aggressive belligerent acts which injure a neutral and for which there is insufficient warrant.

These may be classified under three heads, and briefly reviewed without considering the application of this grouping to a wider field than that which is represented by such neutral interests on the high seas as cannot be more conveniently treated elsewhere.

Class I. includes acts which give ample opportunity for protest, formal representation and recommendation. This is because the law governing them is unsettled. Among these will be found cases which the conferees in the London Convention found it impossible to dispose of, and in which the rules proffered were neither accepted nor rejected.

For instance, if neutral goods are found in the country of a belligerent at the opening of a war, under the French rule they take character according to the nationality of the owner, while by the English doctrine their status is determined by the locus.

Here are two radically different theories which may affect merchandise which is later shipped in enemy vessels.

So far the nations have been unable to get together on common ground. The whole matter is therefore open for neutral comment, and the exercise of neutral influence. So is it in the matter of enemy trade jealously guarded by a warring nation during the days when its commercial interests had first attention. There is a doctrine affirmed by some, denied by others, that inasmuch as the particular trade in question is vital to the belligerent, neutrals which see fit to enter into the same lose their character of impartiality and must suffer accordingly. Here again is a fair field for the neutral. Nothing is so settled and defined as to preclude a sagacious Power from exercising its diplomacy in such a manner as will secure lasting results.

Further instance is hardly needed by way of illustration.

What we are to bear in mind is this, viz., that when there has been affirmation pro and con, whether by courts or international publicists of reputation, the neutral is accorded an opportunity to play a distinguished part in the shaping of international law.

Class II. comprehends acts which are without precedents, but which may themselves become precedents and endanger neutral rights in the future if permitted to pass unnoticed.

One does not have to go far for examples in days when the ingenuity of man is devising engines of war to prowl beneath the sea and in the firmament above. Such departures are of immense significance to belligerents as well as neutrals, and should, with a view to the future, be considered as carefully by them as by non-combatants.

It goes without saying, however, that the onus of seeing that novel war measures are in accord with natural law rests upon neutrals, and that they will be looked upon solely with regard to the military necessity of the hour by peoples who believe they are fighting for national existence. This is true even when it is suicidal for a belligerent to champion an erroneous practice.

Thus Germany by her use of the submarine and with an eye to providing an offset to Great Britain's broadened theory of war zones, may be said to be thrusting a knife into her own vitals by teaching maritime nations how they may spread their rule at sea with smaller cost to themselves. Indeed, the Kaiser's government has given the impression that it may go further and refuse the rational and necessary requests of the United States. A thing which, if actually done, will furnish Great Britain and her colonies, should she be victorious, with a precedent that may hereafter cause Germany's undoing.

This case, with which everyone is familiar in these days of stress, is only one of many that might be cited to show the inability of the belligerents to look after their ultimate interests under the pressure of war.

Neutral states must therefore expect to go on record in such manner as will protect not only their own rights, but those of humanity. In declining to do this they assume great responsibility. On the other hand if they perform that which must be regarded as a duty of the most primary sort, it will not be at all astonishing if

they find themselves later supported—and stanchly too—by nations whose eyes are for the present hidden that they cannot see.

Class III. comprises acts which justify action because they constitute a breach of the law which safeguards the neutral.

"Gentlemen may cry—Peace—Peace," but there can be no peace for humanity as long as the neutral allows such matters to pass unnoticed. Leagues to enforce peace may be admirable, but will ever prove insufficient without moral stamina, and there is no moral stamina when a strong neutral nation permits itself, its people, and human rights to be trodden under foot in defiance of established law.

SECRETARY DANIELS TO THE WAR COLLEGE.

In his address at the opening session of the Naval War College at Newport, Saturday, June 26, the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, rejoiced at the awakening pride manifested by the American people in their Navy, arguing that it was never more well deserved. He dwelt upon the revolution in naval construction during the past decade and announced that the doors of the Navy Department stood wide open for those who brought "novel and even revolutionary suggestions." It is a matter for congratulation "that there is now a growing appreciation by the Navy of the interest which members of Congress show in its development," as indicated by the legislation of the last Congress. "As a matter of fact," the Secretary said, "it granted every request made by the Navy Department, which we were able to demonstrate was needed, even though the conditions which made a war tax necessary made it impossible to vote as large a sum of money as the majority of Congress wished to grant." "And I have no doubt," he added, "that the Congress which will assemble next December will be responsive to whatever stated increase for the Navy and adoption of wise plans the Commander-in-Chief may recommend."

Secretary Daniels emphasized the importance of not slavishly holding fast to old ideas or old weapons of warfare. He said: "There is courage everywhere, in every nation, but the victory is now only to the courageous and trained man who masters electricity, chemistry, machinery and knows how to use new devices and mechanisms. In naval warfare 'old things have passed away,' and we may soon say 'old things have become new.'"

"To the layman 'preparedness for war' brings up a vision of countless workmen with clanging hammers, building, plate by plate, the sides of great battleships amid infinite din and clamor, and 'naval strategy' conjures up the picture of gallant captains peering through the smoke of battle and calmly directing the course and maneuvers of their mighty engines of destruction. But, gentlemen, you know that here, in this peaceful, sheltered place, amid its quiet cloister-like silence, is the real place where all preparedness must begin and where must be carefully worked out those lines of action upon which, at some future day, the safety of our country may depend. This is the workshop of the mind of the Navy. This is no insignificant institution and its course of instruction is no light matter, for in your hands it may happen that the very destiny of our country may some time rest."

"It is with a very solemn feeling that I stand here," the Secretary concluded. "Upon my shoulders falls the duty of seeing that the great machinery of the Navy moves smoothly and moves ever forward. It is no light responsibility. How great, then, must be your feeling of responsibility when you remember that in the supreme moment of our hour of trial, should dark days ever come, upon you must largely rest the success or failure of the use of that machinery in time of war; and to-day that responsibility is far heavier than it has ever been before in history. As you look abroad you see the foundation of old theories crumbling every day. Old tactics, old strategies, old theories of naval warfare which have stood unchallenged as almost axiomatic since the triremes of Carthage and Rome grappled together in the Mediterranean, are disappearing over night. New and terrible instruments of destruction for the first time have appeared under and over the seas. Slipping unseen through the dark waters underneath, silent submarines elude great fleets, slip by impregnable fortifications, thread safely narrow straits sown thickly with mines, and in a moment transform great battleships into useless sunken iron and steel. In the air overhead dirigibles and aeroplanes threaten new danger, add new problems and upset old theories of warfare. If war upon the land has reverted to the bayonet and the hand grenade, war upon the sea has leaped forward at a single stride and broken almost every shackle of ancient convention.

"We have seen the main fleet of the greatest sea nation in the world withdrawn from the seas to some secluded harbor without having fired a shot during the first year of a mighty conflict. We have seen battles begun at ranges believed to be impossible and ships disabled by shots from guns as yet invisible. We have been told that modern sea fights would be determined in the first ten minutes, yet we have seen that it took six hours to decide one of the greatest ocean battles of the present war. We have seen ships of shallow draft used as fortresses to protect land armies on the Belgian coast. We read only yesterday of submarines gliding unchallenged past the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar and the guardian ships that watch the straits. We have seen fast cruisers raiding the coast and eluding their pursuers by the help of dirigibles, hovering far above, that watch from their high post as an eagle watches the sea beneath, for many miles around to warn, through the new miracle, wireless telegraphy, the ships beneath.

"Every day some new thing in naval warfare arises. The old things are passing away; new things must be devised. With what weapons, by what strategy, shall we meet the terror of the submarine, the still unrevealed possibilities of the airship? It is to you, gentlemen, that this question must be put. It is to you your Secretary of the Navy looks for an answer. My earnest word, my solemn plea, to-day is to urge you fearlessly to discard worship of all things that are old, and to adopt courageously anything that is new the moment that some new development of the present convinces you that the old way is no longer the right way, or that the new way points the path to victory.

"I hereby pledge myself to spare no effort to assist this onward march. Rest assured that what you plan will find a sympathetic and attentive ear. I want to feel that when my term of office closes my successor will find, in orderly arrangement, the most perfect plans and methods human wisdom can invent, kept always up to date, for the conduct of our Navy in time of war, and it

is here that the studies necessary for such plans must be carried on."

THE TRUTH ABOUT GENERAL GRANT.

When reference to reckless and wanton sacrifice of men in battle is to be made some uninformed writers take pleasure in citing Gen. U. S. Grant's losses in his Virginia campaign against General Lee as an example of ruthless waste of men, as in the New Republic of June 12, which, in discussing the "Strategy of Annihilation" in connection with the present war, says: "The French General Staff is not using its superiority in numbers blindly and savagely as Grant did during and after the Wilderness campaign."

To read such a statement one would imagine that the plans of General Grant were largely determined by chance and that he had no well thought out scheme for ending the activities of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the contrary, there was never a campaign more carefully studied out, nor was one general and guiding principle more scrupulously observed than from the beginning of the Grant régime to Appomattox. When Grant was made lieutenant general and received the command of all the armies of the Union he determined to have the entire military machine work together as one unit rather than as separate organizations each pursuing its own plan of operations without reference to a general concerted plan of action. In placing Sherman in command of the forces that marched to the sea the plan of Grant was to prevent Lee from doing what he had done so often before, detach troops from the defense of Richmond to assist armies in other fields. Grant's idea was to keep Lee so busy with the defense of the Confederate capital that he would have no chance to send any troops to aid the forces threatened by Sherman. To do this it was necessary for Grant to continue hammering away at Lee, as he agreed with Sherman he would do, and he recognized that the old tactics of attacking and then lying idle for several months would simply prolong the war. Hence he considered it at once an expression of military sagacity and of broad humanitarianism to pound his adversary without let up in the hope of exhausting him, as he did, and preventing him from taking advantage of those occasions for recuperation previously provided by the poor judgment of earlier commanders of the Union forces.

General Grant succeeded in smashing the Confederacy with fewer casualties in his immediate command than those suffered by his predecessors in Virginia in their vain attempts to destroy Lee's Army. Grant during eight months of active campaigning from the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4, 1864, to the surrender of Appomattox, April 9, 1865, lost 124,390 men in killed, wounded and missing. His predecessors in command of the Army of the Potomac in the same number of months of active campaigning lost 130,751 men, or twelve per cent. more than Grant, and at the end, when the command was transferred to Grant, the Army of the Potomac was substantially at the point from which it started on the road to Richmond.

The following figures are given on the authority of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion:

McClellan, April 5-Aug. 8, 1862.....	24,448
Pope, June 26-Sept. 2, 1862.....	16,955
McClellan, Sept. 3-Nov. 14, 1862.....	28,577
Burnside, Nov. 15, 1862-Jan. 25, 1863.....	13,214
Hooker, Jan. 26-June 27, 1863.....	25,027
Meade, June 28, 1863-May 4, 1864.....	31,530

Grand aggregate	130,751
Grant's combined armies (Potomac and James), May 5, 1864-April 9, 1865:	
May 5-June 24, Army of the Potomac, Rapidan to James	54,926
May 5-June 14, Army of the James, south of James River	6,215
June 15-July 31, Army Potomac and Army James	22,936
Aug. 1-Dec. 31, Army Potomac and Army James	24,621
Jan. 1-April 9, Army of the Potomac, Army of the James and Sheridan's Cavalry.....	15,692

Grand aggregate	124,390
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Grant knew that where he lost two men in action within a given time he lost more from other casualties and that a campaign of rapidly succeeding engagements that hastened the end was economical in men as well as in treasure. No criticism upon Grant could be more unjust than the one that accused him of being a "butcher." Taking everything into account, he was far more saving of his men than were those who had preceded him in the same field and who expended men in far greater ratio without bringing the war one step nearer to its end. The self-satisfied way in which civilians will criticize the purely military actions of a great commander is shown by such specimens of crude generalization as this, when the facts would have been obtainable by a short search in reliable works of reference, such as Church's "Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction," Putnam's, 1899.

SHERMAN AND HIS BUMMERS.

We regret to find Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired, endeavoring to excuse the action of the Germans in Belgium by seeking to show that the same harsh methods were pursued by General Sherman in his famous march through Georgia. It should be some strong sense of duty that would impel an officer of the Army to reflect upon the conduct of his predecessors in the Service to which he belongs, and in such case he should be expected to make his condemnation as light as possible. It is entirely proper to question the accuracy of the reports that have led to such severe condemnation of German methods of conducting war, but to tacitly admit them and then to endeavor to excuse them by presenting a biased account of the proceedings of our own Army under similar circumstances, to make it appear that they were quite as harsh as those which are ascribed to the Germans is something that cannot be permitted without protest.

The Germans have not been held responsible for what they have said, for they have wisely refrained from talking, but for what they are charged with doing. Major Bigelow holds General Sherman responsible not only for what he did, but for what he said and even what has been said to his disadvantage by so biased a critic as Charles Francis Adams. There was at the worst little wanton devastation by Sherman's Army in its march through Georgia, and Major Bigelow will hardly claim that it furnishes any record of outrages upon women and chil-

dren and wanton cruelty to private citizens, such as are described in the report of the Bryce Commission, the accuracy of which he does not question, as he might well do.

What the people of Georgia suffered was a natural incident of the march across the state of a hungry army, whose necessities were made, and properly made, by their commanding officer his first concern. It was strictly according to the usages of war for General Sherman to protect his own army by crippling the enemy's means of communication.

Major Bigelow says: "Would it not have been better for the discipline, the morale, the general efficiency of his Army to have done as our commanders generally do in an enemy's country, to pay for the supplies taken or received from the people? But let this pass." We do not propose to let it pass, for, in justice to General Sherman, this statement should have been quoted from a letter to his wife dated Oct. 11, 1864: "The people of the South have made a big howl at my moving the families of Atlanta, but I would have been a silly fool to take a town at such cost and leave it in the occupation of a helpless and hostile people. I have letters of thanks from the Mayor of Atlanta and Colonel —, who was the Confederate officer appointed to receive the families and transport them to the South. Instead of robbing them, not an article was taken away, not even the negro servants who were willing to go away. And we even bought the provisions, which I know to have been Confederate stores distributed to the people at the last moment and were really our captured property."

With reference to the occupation of Savannah later on General Sherman said: "No city was ever occupied with less disorder or more system than this of Savannah, and it is a subject of universal comment that though an army of 60,000 men lay camped around it, women and children of an hostile people walk its streets with as much security as they do in Philadelphia." It is to be remembered that General Sherman was not operating in a foreign country, but against citizens of his own country who from his point of view, and that of the Government he served, were not entitled to payment for what they furnished for the support of the Army, as they were in arms against their Government.

Sherman was compelled to live off the country, as his enemies prevented him from obtaining supplies from his rear. June 26, 1864, he wrote: "I am now 165 miles from Chattanooga, and all our provisions have come over that single road, which is almost daily broken somewhere, but thus far our supplies have been ample. We have devoured the land, and our animals eat up the wheat and corn field close." The responsibility for this was clearly upon the enemy, who deliberately shut Sherman off from his natural source of supply, in full consciousness of the fact that this compelled him to live upon the country, as he did.

Again, speaking of his Army, Sherman wrote: "The task of feeding this vast host is a more difficult one than to fight." "People may starve," he further said, "or go without, but an army cannot and do its work." There is no record so far as we know of starvation as the result of General Sherman's necessary devastation of the country through which he marched. "I suppose," General Sherman also said, "Jeff Davis will now have to feed the people of Georgia instead of collecting provisions of them to feed his armies."

Major Bigelow quotes Charles Francis Adams as saying: "The rules and limitations of civilized warfare, so far as non-combatants were concerned, were no longer observed, and Sherman's advancing army was enveloped and followed by a cloud of irresponsible stragglers, known as 'bummers,' who were simply for the time being desperadoes bent on pillage and destruction—subject to no discipline, amenable to no law. They were looked upon then by the North, weary of the war, with a half-humorous leniency; but in reality, a band of Goths, their existence was a disgrace to the cause they professed to serve."

This is simply not true, although Charles Francis Adams says it. Sherman's "bummers," as they were called, were not irresponsible stragglers, but men detailed from the various commands and sent ahead to secure food and forage for the advancing troops. That they sometimes went beyond the actual requirement of their office is quite possible, but these trespasses were far less than is charged, and that effort was made to keep them under control is shown by the orders of General Howard, Nov. 19, 1864, and the statement of Nov. 20, 1864, by the Adjutant General, 17th Army Corps, both of which are quoted by Major Bigelow.

Immediately following the close of the Civil War the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was dining with a Georgia gentleman at his plantation in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga. All the spoons on the table lacked the flat part of the handle, and the host explained that this had been broken off by Sherman's bummers when they visited the plantation to make corps badges. This, as our host explained, was the only trespass committed beyond the requirements of foraging. Major Bigelow would have made a much better case for the Germans had he sought to show the injustice of judging them by the reports coming to us through hostile sources. Even were we to admit that General Sherman disregarded the usages of war, this would offer no excuse to others for doing so.

LEONARD WOOD'S MESSAGE.

(Boston Transcript, June 29.)

To see the audience that greeted Major Gen. Leonard Wood last night at the Harvard Club was to be sure that Boston is becoming aroused to the real significance of the struggle across the seas. The men who went to hear him define and discuss "The Military Duties of Civilians" gathered in such large numbers as almost to tax the capacity of the great hall in which the meeting was held. They were men for the most part from the business and professional world of Boston, whose primary interests are indissolubly linked with peace, but whose common sense convinces them that without preparedness there can be for no self-respecting nation in the future any peace worth having. They were men who are learning the supreme lesson which the war holds for Americans, the lesson of warning that the millennium is a long way off, and that we live to-day in a warring world from which we can expect only those rights in the future for which we are prepared to enforce respect. They were men who are not misled by the myth of the volunteer which the chronic candidate for office delights to perpetuate. Our national life was neither won nor saved by volunteer armies, and the nations of Europe to-day dependent solely upon the volunteer system are paying a price for their criminal neglect so enormous in men and money that their losses in both will plague them for years to come.

What General Wood said very calmly and very frankly

in the development of his text was received with that sort of enthusiasm which can be generally counted upon to find its full expression in future conduct. Unless we mistake the temper of last night's meeting and misjudge the stuff of which the men there present are made, there will be a large attendance from Greater Boston at the military training camp at Plattsburg, in August, for business and professional men, and there will be a wider and finer conception hereabouts of the dual responsibilities of citizenship. Our able bodied men must be not merely willing, but fit, to discharge both their civil and military duties, if we are to deserve and conserve as a nation the blessings of peace. By coming to Boston at this time and delivering the message which the college men of Greater Boston were so ready to receive, General Wood was helping to build up a citizen soldiery which will give us better citizens as well as better soldiers.

COLLEGES AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, follows up his powerful plea for national military protection delivered at the recent Lake Mohonk conference with a fine paper in the Independent of June 28 on "The Colleges and National Defense." In this Dr. Hibben demolishes many of the arguments advanced against connecting colleges with national military preparedness. Some of the objections he thus ably disposes of: "The objection that instruction in military procedure creates a taste for war in my opinion represents a very superficial view. The causes which produce a desire for war on the part of the people lie much deeper; they spring from those darker sources of national greed, the love of conquest, and the disregard of treaty obligations and the rights of a weaker nation. The desire to prepare oneself intelligently to serve his country's need at a time of possible peril does not in itself create the aggressive spirit of war. It serves rather to emphasize the idea of the seriousness of war, and the serious responsibility which any nation assumes which chooses to act as aggressor in so desperate an enterprise."

"Another objection is that the exhibition of interest in military affairs by our colleges at this particular time will be surely misinterpreted; it will give the impression at least that war is one of the necessities of national experience. And it is still further urged that the total indifference concerning everything that pertains to war on the part of great intellectual centers is in itself a protest against warfare of any kind whatsoever. The only justification of such a point of view is the theory that war can never be justifiable and that there can be no emergency which would compel our country to take arms against a foreign foe, even though our land might be invaded."

"It is said, also, that if we busy ourselves with military instruction it will prevent our colleges and those of us who represent them from identifying ourselves with the peace movement of the day. I do not believe this. I feel that if our young men wisely inform themselves concerning the possible military duties which they may be called upon to perform it will in no wise work against the desire to maintain peace in our land and to bring about the day of universal peace for all the earth. Preparedness and a desire for peace are not mutually exclusive ideas. It is not only illogical, but morally wrong to assume that all who believe in a wise preparedness are therefore naturally to be regarded as so much inflammable material at the mere suggestion of war."

"A fourth objection is that it will be time for us to prepare for an emergency when it comes; that the nation will prove its spirit and power in the time of its danger. This idea is folly. All the experiences of the past in our country and in foreign lands prove that such a fallacy must be paid for dearly in the needless and wanton sacrifice of the best blood of the youth of our nation, to say nothing of the possible horrors which may come to our defenseless women and children."

A TRIBUTE TO ISHERWOOD.

Eugene Lombard, in a letter to the New York Sun, says: "Those who are opposed to public ownership and the national regulation of great industrial systems set forth as one of their strong arguments that such ownership, control or regulation would kill ambition and rob the individual of all personal initiative and incentive, thereby inducing waste and numerous abuses and clogging all progress. It is insisted that in order to get the highest results from men of genius and ability the selfish acquisitive instinct must be gratified and the hope held out of extraordinary money gain. Is this so? Can you recall any names of men who have contributed to the material enrichment of the world or to local and temporary material and business ends without seeking for themselves either extraordinary acknowledgment of extortionate gain?"

"I could name a thousand such men; I have met hundreds of them. Permit me to speak of only one, the late Benjamin Franklin Isherwood. * * * He was not personally minded. He was without that curse of the world, that thing Christ damned, the acquisitive instinct. This human benefactor, American mechanic, humble with glory, meek with virility, daring with meekness, brave with humility, unselfish through the generous joy of beloved work, was a God endowed product of democracy. Let others praise him. A year or so ago the Navy officials, as a tribute to his many years of service, named the building at Annapolis where steam engineering and naval construction are taught Isherwood Hall. Over the entrance they placed a bronze statue of him with this inscription:

Memorial portrait bust of Chief Engr. Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, U.S.N., rank of commodore, who was the first chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department. Erected by engineers of his corps and in civil life in testimony of their appreciation of his ability as a man and as an engineer and in acknowledgment of his services to his country, to his profession and to his corps, and of his international reputation in the science and art of engineering.

"What his hand found skill to do he did with his might, rejoicing humanly in all praise of it, damning all blame of it and indifferent to all pecuniary reward. His spirit enriches the traditions of the American Navy, of public service, of all work; it substantiates the ancient traditions of religion; it remains a spark to enkindle generous spirits forever. He, Isherwood, was a Christian gentleman, a master workman; a wise student from the University of Everywhere. Isherwood was a great American, a glorious democrat. His youth was stern, bold and fearless; his manhood smiling, rejoicing, and optimistic. While it was yet day with him, he worked;

and in the night of supplanting change he needs not to care.

"I recur to my question: In the light of Benjamin Franklin Isherwood and in the light of a thousand others of his illuminated kind whom I could name, is there any danger that America and democracy, civilization and progress, would all go to ruin if the acquisitive instinct were stamped out? In the joy and difficulty of beloved work is the electric spark of incentive. Democracy is surcharged with electrical initiative. Increase the voltage of democracy and the amperes of progress will vivify every wire of God."

WAR EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS.

It would be hard to imagine a more interesting record of war experiences and observations than appears in the form of a volume entitled, "The Note-Book of an Attaché," by Eric Fisher Wood, who tells of what he saw during seven months' stay in the war zone. Mr. Wood was an attaché of the American Embassy under Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. He saw parts of the great battle of the Marne, the battle of the Aisne and the struggle for Calais. He has seen French, British, Belgian and German troops in action. His comments almost without exception throughout the book are characterized by an impartiality that we should expect in one acquainted with the necessity of avoiding pre-judgment that is brought home to those in the diplomatic life. This diplomatic care and breadth of treatment were manifested at the time the German aeroplanes first dropped bombs on Paris. The author entertainingly describes what followed as illustrating the pressure brought to bear upon an ambassador to take sides and the danger of being too hasty in one's judgments. Mr. Herrick's eminent fitness for his position of great responsibility is admirably shown in the statement that when the first German aeroplane threw bombs at Paris, a wave of indignation and protestation swept over the city. It was one of those waves of excitement which carry judgment before it. Citizens and officials, newspapers and posters, Frenchmen and Americans all besought and begged Mr. Herrick, "the courageous, the noble Mr. Herrick," to make formal protest to Washington. Everywhere one heard in angry tones the phrases: "Brutality," "contrary to The Hague Convention," "killing non-combatants," "barbarians." Mr. Herrick discovered that neither Germany nor France had signed the clause of The Hague Convention forbidding aircraft to drop bombs on cities, so that there was really nothing to protest about.

After the first rush of the Germans toward Paris the author spoke with several British officers who told him that during their whole retreat from Charleroi to Compiègne they had never seen a single French soldier nor received any assistance from the French army. "One is tempted to wonder what would have happened if there had been no British army to help check the retreat toward Paris." The German tactics, these British said, were like those of Napoleon. They attack a position and they keep on attacking it until they take it, no matter what it costs. "All the Allies agree that the German skill in concentrating troops before an attack is wonderful. So far they have never failed to have an overwhelming number at any point of offense." This was written in the second month of the war.

The description of actual scenes of fighting are singularly vivid without any effort to bring out the grotesque or grisly. Notably so is the account at pages 85 and 86 of finding a field strewn with dead bodies, with comment on the impressions the faces of the dead made upon the author. The difference between the feelings of the French soldiers for the German soldiers and the feeling of the French civilian population is an instructive commentary on the comradeship in bravery that springs up along the firing line. "We have heard more than one French soldier say in a voice tinged with admiration, 'Ah, ils sont des bons soldats.' (Ah, they are fine soldiers.) At the front and in the trenches one gets down to basic principles and realizes that 'the other man' is a fellow human being and not something with horns and a forked tail."

Mr. Wood insists after a close study of much of the battle area that the retreat of the Germans to Soissons and Rheims was not precipitated by any victory over von Kluck, but by the failure of the main German attack elsewhere. The plan of the Germans was to break the French center so that the way would be open to attack Paris and Verdun from all sides. To protect their right from any flank attack which might be hurled against it from Paris the Germans placed a strong army under von Kluck in front of Paris to hold the French left in check as a boxer in a clinch holds back his opponent's left arm. Von Kluck's army was not intended to have any part in the main German offensive. Von Kluck retreated for good only when the German's principal attack had been defeated at a distant point. Since the battle of the Marne there has been an almost universal tendency to declare that von Kluck was defeated and that Paris was thereby saved. This verdict, though erroneous, is easily explained by the fact that von Kluck was nearest Paris and it was easy thus to make him out to be the chief enemy.

In the appendix are very instructive observations on infantry, field artillery, aeroplanes, trenches, etc., of the different combatants. The value of these short, pithy comparisons is shown by a few extracts. The German infantry shoot poorly, but do better than the French. The British are the only troops in the war that shoot with any degree of excellence. Their shooting does not approach that of the U.S. Army, but is so superior to that of the Germans that a British battalion of 1,100 men usually has a firing effect equal to that of a German regiment of nearly 3,000. The Germans are virtually invisible at short range if they are not moving. Their helmet is easily the best headgear in the matter of invisibility. It fits tightly on the head, and owing to its shape virtually never casts a shadow. The equipment of the German soldier in every detail is a marvel of perfection. A striking example of this perfection is the spiked helmet. Contrary to appearance it is not heavy, weighing, indeed, scarcely more than a derby hat. Everyone who picks one up for the first time exclaims in astonishment, "How light it is." These helmets are made of lacquered leather, are nearly indestructible, shed water perfectly, and give excellent ventilation to the head by means of a clever arrangement of holes under the flange of the spike. They also shield the eyes and back of the head from the sun, and are strong enough to break a heavy blow. The British hat, on the contrary, is the most conspicuous headgear in the war, since its rim casts a heavy black shadow and its flat top shows white in sunlight. The heads of the British in the trenches stand out very distinctly. The importance of machine guns for infantry, the German system

of relays for their men at the front, etc., are among the numerous other points dwelt on in this highly illuminating book which cannot fail to be read with the keenest interest by the trained military man. The illustrations taken from actual photographs, are selected with care and add much to the worth of the work. The book, which is altogether one of the best that have so far appeared on the war, is from the press of the Century Company, New York; the price is \$1.60 net.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL.

Lord Brassey is to be commended for the healthy tone of impartiality and charity with which in the opening of "Brassey's Naval Annual for 1915" he discusses the causes of the present war. If the citizens of the countries at war could approach the subject with the same breadth of view there would be greater hope of a speedy conclusion of hostilities. This catholicity of judgment one might expect from a thoughtful man who has done much of his self-communion in the lone spaces of the watery wastes during his many cruises about the world, which have netted him, it is said, a larger mileage, or "knottage," than any other pleasure yachtsman in the world. His sweep of thought in the introduction to this annual breathes of the sea, as if some of its vastness had been poured into his soul. It cannot but profit others than seamen to read this broadly conceived introduction, with its absence of prejudice and racial hatred. Upon the troubled waters of current historical literature it falls like the soft moonlight of those tropical climes the author loves so well.

Lord Brassey cannot see that commercial rivalry brought on this conflict, nor that the creation of a German navy necessarily led to it. He finds that Germany's aspirations for a large and commanding fleet were wholly reasonable and justified. Her ambitions for colonial expansion, he says, have been "regrettably held in check." Naturally in one who loves the sea, as does the author, it is hard for him to see anything to condemn in Germany's aspirations for a navy, and the creation of this force he cannot believe was a factor in bringing on the war. But it is not surprising if as a sailorman he sees something of enormity in the German army and if he blames this for the present situation. "Military influence from the Franco-German war onwards," he says, "has held the German people, as it were, in a vise. It has been the curse of Germany and the scourge of Europe." Perhaps if this war forces universal military training upon the British people, Lord Brassey may see not so much evil after all in a system that educates young men in obedience, respect for authority, cleanliness, order, punctuality and co-operation. Maybe he already foresees the arrival of that day, for he says that "in war it is better to be hated than to be despised"; still Lord Brassey says that "in men recruited by compulsion it were vain to look for the same uniform quality which we see and admire in those who have voluntarily responded to Lord Kitchener's call. We have as many recruits as we can arm, train and equip for the field."

The Annual speaks of majestic transportation of troops in this war when it refers to the Australian convoy of sixty ships crossing the Pacific and "the great Canadian convoy of forty ships with its protecting squadrons and the regular flow of large Indian convoys of forty and fifty ships sailing in company both ways." At times when the German cruiser squadron was still at large the British naval resources were drawn out to their utmost limit, but all this was changed when the victory at Falkland Islands swept all these difficulties out of existence. The strain of the early months was greatly diminished by the abatement of distant convoy work and by the clearing of the enemy's flag from the seas. Hence the Annual takes the view that the "British fleet has fulfilled its essential purpose. It has preserved our shores from invasion." In addition it has permitted the sending abroad of expeditionary forces and enabled the enemy's commerce to be destroyed. To those who, like former Secretary of the Navy Meyer, advocate the building of fast battle-cruisers for the U.S. Navy, these words should have a peculiar significance: "In the early stages of the war there was regrettable delay in clearing the seas of the enemy's cruisers. Speed is an essential quality for such service. We had too many cruisers in commission of little value except for the police of the seas."

In the discussion of heavy ordnance of Germany the Annual calls attention to the extent to which German submarines have made use of their guns. "They no longer depend upon the torpedo alone, and in fact belong to a class which combines some of the powers both of the destroyer and the submarine." An interesting part of the volume is that dealing with the protection afforded by the navy to the British commerce. Comparisons are made with ship losses in other wars. In the two great wars with France which began in 1793 and ended, after a brief interval, in 1814, 10,871 British merchant ships were captured or sunk. The average per year was around 500 ships. In the first six months of the present war only sixty-three were lost, including those hit by mines and submarines, excluding mine-sweeping trawlers. The customary statistical data as to ships appear in this volume somewhat curtailed, of course, on account of lack of information as to the building programs of the nations at war. The publishers of the Annual are William Clowes and Sons, London.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S OPINIONS.

Running through Sir Gilbert Parker's book on the present war, "The World in the Crucible," is the suggestion that military preparedness is another name for autocracy and that in some mysterious way no real democracy can be thoroughly prepared for war without losing its essential characteristics as a democracy, as individualism is crushed by military service. This is one of the most mischievous doctrines that have received a new impetus through the display of military power by Germany in this war. It has come to be believed by the superficial that if Germany had not been so strong there would have been no war. Sir Gilbert, who is a member of the British Parliament, would naturally look about him for something to castigate, and what more handy to his purpose than the German army? When the pacifists and weaklings have exhausted their efforts at everything else assailable in this war, they are only too glad to take a shot at the battered old hulk of "militarism." Sir Gilbert quotes a conversation he had in 1901 with William C. Whitney, who told him: "When I was Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland I saw that Germany meant to grab Brazil, Bolivia and Venezuela

and any other part of South America too weak to resist her—if we let her. I made up my mind that my country would not let her slice off one little chunk from the Monroe Doctrine. You did not notice any decline in the American Navy under my administration, did you? No. Well, Germany made me work harder than I ever did in my life. Don't worry, we will have to do your work for you," this last referring to Sir Gilbert's suggestion that in time Germany might have designs on the British position. Such words must have sounded rather interesting to Sir Gilbert in view of the fact that Mr. Whitney's chief, President Cleveland, found it necessary to halt Great Britain's expedition against Venezuela in 1895 with a threat that by a small margin missed precipitating hostilities with England.

Sir Gilbert ascribes to General von Bernhardt and other German leaders the sentiment that the Monroe Doctrine is an "incredible impertinence toward the rest of the world," but he evidently is not familiar with the recent change in American thought toward the Doctrine in some quarters. In our issue of Oct. 25, 1913, page 241, we commented at some length on the speech of Representative Sherwood of Ohio, in Congress, in which he said that our own actions had killed the Doctrine, that it was shot to death with the guns that took the Philippine Islands. He advocated that the United States call in the assistance of the Powers of Europe in controlling South America. In university circles also has been heard the declaration that the Monroe Doctrine is an "obsolete shibboleth," which should make way for something more up to date.

"To Germany small states are an abomination," says Sir Gilbert, more with the dogmatism of an oracle than with the balance of the historian. This British writer can hardly be unaware of the tendency of late years to consolidate smaller states under one great central government. If he wishes an example he might be pointed to the South African republics, whose absorption into the British Empire has been hailed by admirers of the British colonial policy as marking a long step forward in the life of the African burghers. The element of morality to which Sir Gilbert ascribes Great Britain's desire to protect smaller nations may not be so apparent in a country which, like the United States, has had two wars with England. Perhaps Sir Gilbert's views on the effect of military training, even on the lines of universal compulsory service, would have suffered extensive modification if he had kept in touch with the eloquent and frequent appeals of Lord Roberts, of the British army, to make military training obligatory in the British Isles. The gallant old Field Marshal saw nothing in such training but that which would redound to the credit and glory of the Empire in the years to come. The book is from the press of Dodd, Mead and Company, New York.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE MOROS.

That the United States cannot make progress in developing the better side of the Moros if its efforts are to coincide with attempts to change their religion is the unqualified opinion of Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, U.S.A., for ten years Governor of the District of Zamboanga, Moro Province, Philippine Islands, who discusses the future of the Mohammedan Moros with rare clearness of understanding and perspicuity of language in his paper on "The Mohammedan Problem in the Philippines," now reprinted as a booklet after its appearance in The Journal of Race Development. This is one of the finest analyses of those differences between Christian and Mohammedan which make for political unrest, if not warfare, that have been given to the public for years, if ever. It will well bear the close study not only of officers of the Army into whose hands may be placed the administration of the affairs of other people than Americans, but also of religionists, for Colonel Finley speaks very plainly of the need of charity toward the spiritual ideals of the Moros.

To Oscar S. Straus, late American Ambassador at Constantinople, Colonel Finley gives credit for one of the most successful acts of diplomacy in the history of the United States Government. At the beginning of the war with Spain in 1898 the U.S. Government, he says, was ignorant of the existence of Mohammedans in the Philippines. But when Mr. Straus learned that large numbers were in the Philippines, with rare clarity of vision he saw at once the possibilities of a holy war against the United States. In an audience with the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, he requested him as Caliph of the Moslem religion to act in behalf of the followers of the Islam in the Philippines. Even the Caliph did not know that so many of his own faith lived in the Moro country. He made inquiries at Mecca and found that many of them made their annual pilgrimage thither. Mr. Straus showed to the Sultan the treaty of the United States with Tripoli in 1796, in which it was expressly asserted that "the Government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion," and made it plain to him that the American Government had no desire to change the religious belief of the Moro Mohammedans.

Upon these representations the Sultan as Caliph caused a message to be sent to the Mohammedans of the Philippines forbidding them to enter into any hostilities against the Americans inasmuch as no interference with their religion would be permitted under American rule. As the Moros never asked more than that, it is little wonder they turned a deaf ear to all the overtures made by Aguinaldo's agents that they aid the Filipino insurrection. President McKinley sent a personal letter to Mr. Straus thanking him for his excellent work and saying that he had saved the United States at least twenty thousand troops in the field. Thus was a holy war against the Americans prevented by the foresight of one cool-headed, penetrating American diplomat.

That the religious question is at bottom the real problem in the Philippines Colonel Finley says there is no reason to doubt. Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., in his report of 1902-03 as commander of the Division of the Philippines, said: "Our Government will not, of course, molest the Moros in the practice of their religion as long as they observe our laws, but our Government should not permit others (any persons), at least at present, to attempt their conversion to Christianity." A prominent priest of the Jesuit order who had spent twenty years among the Mohammedans of Mindanao told General Davis that no missionary had been able to make converts among adult Mohammedans in that or any other country.

When the Filipinos went among the Moros to induce them to rise against the United States, Christian missions gave color to their stories that the United States was aiming to destroy the Mohammedan religion. Our original mistake in Moroland, it is said, was in seeking to carry out the plans of road-making, etc., started by the Spaniards, without first convincing the natives that

we had no designs on their religion. The reason the Moros made so little progress in civilization under Spanish rule is that they were spending most of their time defending their religion against the Spanish efforts to make the country Christian. Although we went into the Philippines originally to help the Christian Filipinos, we have found that in their section there has been the loudest demand for independence, while the Moros have accepted American rule cheerfully as soon as they found their religion was not to be disturbed. The "politicos" who are shouting for independence are not real Filipinos, according to Colonel Finley. They are from one-fourth to nine-tenths Spanish or Chinese. There is no sympathy between the cacique, the native Filipino boss, and the common people. "The Filipino people," says Colonel Finley, "are not now being heard from and never have been heard from; the man who is talking most and loudest is not a Filipino." But it is this mixed breed element, however, that would control the destiny of the Islands if American authority were removed. The Moro is not now and never was a "politico" such as is found in Manila.

Colonel Finley believes that if we wish to bring the Moro along the highway of civilization we must have the patience and skill to embrace his viewpoint of life. Having done that, we shall be able to advance with him along the line of his own culture, religion and customary laws without neglect, ridicule, contempt or violence, while continually pointing the way to higher ideals and better results in his own system. "If the white man is loath to abide this test he is unfit to lead the way. Our assumption that because a conception and its realization are good for the Christian it must necessarily be good for the Moro and that he must finally adopt it is not conclusive to the Moslem." As Colonel Finley was selected by the Moros as their envoy to the Moslem Caliph at Constantinople, he may be taken as able to interpret accurately the Moro attitude toward Occidental government and to point the way to harmonize the new and the old régimes on a basis of Christian toleration and consistency. In connection with this admirable paper there can be profitably read our editorial of May 23, 1908, page 1040, on "Our Duty to the Moros," based on the annual report of 1907 of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Governor of the Moro Province.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY TARGET PRACTICE.

Col. Frank B. McCoy as one of the last orders issued in winding up his connection as commanding officer of the 30th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., preliminary to taking over the 1st Brigade, published the fine record at target practice for the season just concluded made by the 30th Infantry, of which the regiment is justly proud. A farewell concert by the 30th Infantry Band, under W. J. Stannard, director, was tendered to Colonel McCoy on Wednesday evening, June 30. The program opened with a march, "The 30th Infantry," by Director Stannard, and dedicated to Colonel McCoy.

The following is a complete list of expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, including all men who qualified in the target season of 1915, and prior years on their current enlistment:

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Headquarters Company...	2	6	9	3	0	1	
Supply Company...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Machine-gun Company...	7	4	18	2	2	0	
Company A.....	6	19	33	6	2	3	
" B.....	11	13	34	7	2	5	
" C.....	6	9	38	8	6	0	
" D.....	6	14	31	14	2	1	
" E.....	7	8	28	12	5	4	
" F.....	13	12	29	11	1	4	
" G.....	6	14	38	4	2	2	
" H.....	11	14	24	7	3	4	
" I.....	10	14	27	10	2	0	
" K.....	5	9	35	14	3	4	
" L.....	4	17	34	7	3	0	
" M.....	7	13	36	7	2	5	

The percentage in each grade is as follows: Expert riflemen, 11.6; sharpshooters, 19.4; marksmen, 47.9; first class, 12.9; second class, 4.05, and unqualified, 3.9.

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the rapid fire gun which bears his name, according to a London despatch has invented what is described as "a very simple and cheap apparatus" which he believes will counteract the effects of the asphyxiating and poisonous gases used by the Germans.

WEST POINTERS' FIRST OAHU REUNION.

Thirty-seven classes were represented at a splendid alumni dinner given at the Moana Hotel, Honolulu, H.T., Saturday night, June 12, 1915, by officers of the Army, when Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S.A., of Honolulu, presided. The graduates of the United States Military Academy who are stationed or reside in Honolulu and vicinity assembled at eight o'clock. The occasion was quite auspicious, in that it is the first assembly of this character to be held on the island, notwithstanding that similar dinners are held annually in those cities where a large number of graduates can be brought together. The attendance spoke well of the feelings and regard that West Point instills in her sons—of the 123 graduates in the department, 121 were present at the dinner, the absentees being unavoidably detained. Thirty-seven classes were represented, covering a period extending from 1861 to 1914.

Gen. John I. Rodgers, '61, U.S.A., retired, was the oldest graduate, followed by Gen. Edward Davis, class of '67. Gen. William H. Carter was the oldest graduate on the active list. The unusually quick trip across from San Francisco of the Sheridan added three alumni to those present.

The dining room of the Moana was attractively decorated in black, gold and gray, West Point colors, while the flowers added red, white and blue. National flags completed the appropriate color scheme. The tables were arranged in a compact rectangle. At the head table graduates of the class of '81 and earlier were seated and comprised the following: Generals Carter, Rodgers, Davis and Wisser, Colonels French, Howell, Rafferty, Kennon and Sands, and Lieutenant Colonel McDonald. The other tables were so arranged that classes would be in consecutive order, and where certain classes had but several representatives present, these graduates were seated with those of a contiguous class.

The class numerals were shown on all tables by using leis. Kaia's Hawaiian orchestra furnished music for the occasion, frequently interspersing its program with

"Army Blue" and "Benny Havens, Oh," the two old West Point songs that have been sung by cadets since the Mexican War. The dinner program was a very attractive memento. The Military Academy seal, done in black and white, predominated on the front page, with a pen and ink sketch of a view of West Point from the Hudson river. The other pages contained a list of graduates present, old songs of the Alma Mater, the toasts, menu, and two beautiful poems, "West Point" and "The Corps."

WASHINGTON CADETS VISIT EXPOSITION.

The cadets of State College, of Washington, Pullman, Wash., have just completed a most enjoyable and instructive visit to the Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, writes a correspondent. It is customary for this college to hold an annual encampment of the cadet regiment in the State of Washington, but for this year the board of regents authorized the encampment to be held at San Francisco. The entire regiment did not make the trip, but a battalion of four companies with band was organized from the cadets.

This battalion, under command of Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, Inf., U.S.A., commandant of the college, left Pullman, June 3, on a special train and made a daylight run over the scenic route to Seattle. The cadets embarked at Seattle on S.S. Governor and arrived at San Francisco June 7, and were marched to Fort Mason, where they were quartered in the exposition barracks. The cadets were highly complimented on their discipline and appearance by the press and citizens of every city where they appeared in crossing the state, at Seattle and at San Francisco.

The most instructive part of the trip was in the knowledge gained by the cadets in witnessing the target practice of the Coast Artillery at Fort Scott, in observing the Cavalry drill at the Presidio, and in visiting the camp of the marines on the exposition grounds. A most interesting lecture was given for the cadet officers by the surgeon of the marine camp, who conducted the officers through the field hospital, and explained all the modern methods of caring for the sick and wounded of an army in the field. Lieut. John Potts, adjutant of the marine camp, who is an old friend of Lieutenant Ostermann's, conducted the cadets through the "Spooney" camp of the marines and had a special drill held for their benefit.

The cadets embarked June 12 for the return trip for Seattle. Many valuable lessons were learned while aboard ship, for between band concerts and dances, vaudeville shows and minstrels, given by the cadets and passengers, the regulations governing transports were as far as practicable observed and the cadets instructed in "paper work."

This encampment is said to be the most successful in the annals of the college and all military colleges are advised to make the trip, writes our correspondent. The cadets are still singing the praises of the Chief of the Military Bureau and his assistants for the many courtesies and kindness shown them while at the exposition.

ANTI-SUBMARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The submarine torpedoboot has now been perfected to such a degree that it is the most formidable enemy in coastal waters of both the navy and merchant marine, and appears itself to have no efficient enemy except the fast-going torpedoboot or destroyer, which, in so far as we know, has had but indifferent success, due to the facility with which the submarine can dive and escape by taking any course while out of sight of its enemy. It would therefore seem that among the surest means for its destruction would be by the combination of the airship as pilot for the torpedoboot and the latter as the destroyer, provided, as has been repeatedly stated, that the submarine can be located and followed at its ordinary cruising depth by an airship above it.

To be efficient the torpedoboot would be equipped with one or more cables reeled out astern or from outriggers on either or both sides, on the outer ends of which cables would be small but effective contact mines towed at a depth equal to or greater than the submarine. I have heard of an old patented appliance with signal attachment for regulating the depth of such cable in locating reefs, shoals, etc., in uncharted waters, but such an appliance is not at all vital.

A small dirigible airship would be better as a locator of the submarine and pilot for the torpedoboot than a heavier-than-air machine, as its speed could be regulated to the speed of the slow-going submarine under water, or it could hover immediately over the latter if not under way.

The speed of the torpedoboot would enable it, after being signaled by its pilot that a submarine had been located, to take up the course of the former, dragging its mine over the latter and exploding it by contact before any danger would be suspected by the submarine.

It would undoubtedly be necessary to provide a large number of both air pilots and destroyers to efficiently guard the danger zones, but the destruction of a very few submarines in this manner would put an end to the activities in that region of those that escaped, while the cost would be negligible in comparison with the enormous losses caused by this terror of the seas.

LUSITANIA.

Charles C. Witmer, an American aviator, who has just returned to New York after an experience of six months with the Russian Black Sea fleet, said in private conversation, as reported in Flying: "Since the time the Breslau and Goeben threatened Sevastopol the Russians have been depending entirely upon air craft to keep the coast free of sea raiders. Every day of my three months' stay in Sevastopol I saw the aeroplanes leave for a reconnaissance trip that would take them fifty miles out to sea. Seven aeroplanes were used for this purpose, and they searched a fifty-mile strip of the ocean daily, at intervals, looking for German submarines and cruisers—which, by the way, did not venture near after one experience had taught them a lesson. After an initial success the defense of the entire coast was left to the aeroplanes, and for three months, during my stay at Sevastopol, I saw them go out daily to reconnoiter. In this way Russia was able, with an equipment of seven aeroplanes, costing about \$100,000, to dispense with the services of several cruisers and to insure ample protection at Sevastopol from the German sea raiders. Every military and naval authority in Europe now recognizes

that a navy without aerial eyes is as helpless as a submarine without a periscope; an army without aerial scouts can be corralled and slaughtered like a herd of sheep; a harbor or naval station is at the mercy of every puny submarine and cruiser, and a nation without aerial forces is as helpless as was the Lusitania at the time of her sinking."

In the New York Times Henry Woodhouse says: "With two aeroplanes the Lusitania would have made itself immune from submarine attack. The danger from submarines is a daylight danger near coasts, and this danger would easily be overcome by the employment of air craft, as already mentioned."

SINGLE RANK FOR CAVALRY.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 23, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the preparation and publication of "Historical Notes on the Drill Regulations of the U.S. Cavalry," by Gen. E. J. McClernand, U.S.A., an excellent service was rendered. It seems desirable, however, that certain other facts in connection therewith be emphasized.

The first U.S. Cavalry Tactics based on the single rank formation was submitted to The Adjutant General of the Army by its author more than one year before the Civil War, namely, on Jan. 11, 1860. It was approved by the President and promulgated by the War Department Nov. 1, 1861, Simon Cameron being Secretary of War. Officially the single rank has been the basis of our Cavalry formations for over fifty-three years.

When it came to the application of the new Cavalry Tactics in time of actual war difficulties very naturally arose. The first Chief of Staff of our Army is authority for the statement that in 1862 the officers of the old Army hesitated to use the new drill; that the drillmasters sent to the Volunteer Cavalry showed similar reluctance; that he, having acquired some reputation as a drillmaster, was detailed to try the new drill in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; that he found it could be easily acquired and readily executed, but that nevertheless the old drill was continued in use by common consent. This was to be expected, for a period of hostilities is not a proper time for swapping drill books.

In the Western armies, however, there was some confusion, for Gen. James H. Wilson found it necessary, for the sake of uniformity, to issue an order, toward the end of 1864, prescribing the habitual use of the double rank. After a review in February, 1865, the General complains of the extension of the single rank, saying it would have been impossible to find enough open land for a division front in single rank. Apparently it did not occur to him to form his division in several lines, or lines of columns or masses, as is prescribed.

After the turmoil of the Civil War and the agitation concerning new Infantry Tactics had subsided, a board of four able officers was convened to settle Cavalry questions. Its report was approved in July, 1873, and new U.S. Cavalry Tactics were distributed in 1874.

It has been claimed that the single rank in this new book arose from an effort to assimilate our Cavalry tactics to that of the Infantry. This is believed to be quite erroneous. The single rank already was the officially adopted formation for Cavalry, both mounted and dismounted. The members of the board, who had large experience in war, reaffirmed the principle of the single rank for mounted formations, compromised with the Poinsett Tactics of 1841 by introducing methods for forming double rank, mounted (see Paragraphs 555-561 and 857-869), and prescribed habitual double rank for dismounted formations (Paragraph 188). Instead of passing from double rank to single rank, the report of the board, on the contrary, exhibited a distinct recrudescence of tendencies toward double rank. The complete elimination of double rank came in subsequent editions—also the work of officers with experience in the Civil War—and now there is only a trace of it left (Paragraph 663, C.D.R., 1911).

Very few of our officers who have handled a regiment over narrow streets and roads, on a march and in maneuvers over difficult country will permit the improvements of Cavalry Service Regulations—which are independent of organization and the number of ranks—to outweigh the many practical advantages of our present organization and the single rank formation.

J. T. DICKMAN, Colonel, 2d Cav.

USELESS PAPER WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For some years past the War Department has emphasized the necessity of reducing paper work in the Army generally, and to that end has promulgated many rules and orders which are enforced or not, according to the personal wishes of commanding officers. Notwithstanding, it is the consensus of opinion among officers that never has paper work been as voluminous as at present and that the greater part of it would absolutely fall in the event of a fair sized war. In this connection I wish to call attention to G.O. 15, War Department, c.s., an extract from which is quoted:

G.O. 15, MARCH 25, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Regimental commanders of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, battalion commanders of Engineers, and coast defense commanders in case of Coast Artillery companies serving under them will submit, through the department commanders concerned, to The Adjutant General of the Army on June 30 of each year, for the fiscal year ending on that date, a tabulated report showing for each troop, battery or company of their respective organizations and for each regimental headquarters the statistical data called for under the following headings:

- a. Number of officers present.
- b. Number of enlisted men.
- c. Number of serviceable private mounts.
- d. Number of serviceable public mounts.
- e. Number of expert riflemen.
- f. Number of sharpshooters.
- g. Number of marksmen.
- h. Number of re-enlisted men.
- i. Number of men in first year's service.
- j. Number of convictions by summary court during year.
- k. Number of convictions by special court during year.
- l. Number of convictions by general court during year.
- m. Number of desertions during year.
- n. Number of men discharged under Par. 148½, A.R.
- o. Number of men dishonorably discharged.
- p. Number of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, respectively, and of commanding officers of each troop, battery or company during year, with date of assignment of each officer.
- q. Number of battalion or squadron commanders during year, with date of assignment of each commander.
- r. Value of property lost by desertion during year.

s. Value of ordnance property issued to replace unserviceable property during year.

t. Value of quartermaster property issued to replace unserviceable property during year.

u. Amount of troop, battery or company fund on June 30.

v. Total disbursements from that fund during year.

An examination of this order will show that of the information called for that under headings "a, b, h, i, m, n, o, p and q" can be obtained from the muster rolls on file in the War Department; under heading "d" probably from the regimental return; under headings "e, f, g and r" from the pay rolls on file in the Department; under "j, k and l" from the records of the Judge Advocate General; under "s and t" from the records of the Ordnance Department and Quartermaster Corps, which records are either in Washington or at the different posts. Thus out of twenty-two items remain but three, those under headings "c, u and v," which call for information not already available.

To collect the desired information from the records would require work on the part of the clerks of the War Department, and it is conceivable that therein lies the rub. Nevertheless these clerks are paid for doing such work and they have facilities and time for doing it which the troops have not. If such is not the case hire some more clerks and relieve the troops from every possible bit of paper work.

INTERESTED.

HOW TO END BARBAROUS WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Without presuming to speak or write *ex cathedra* this would be the course that, it seems to me, would have been expedient at the commencement of hostilities between the Powers now at war.

1. A proposition looking to the formation of an assembly of some of the leading men of the respective nations now at war—and above all of unprejudiced, patriotic ones—who would concur in formulating a treaty or proposition (subject, of course, to ratification by their respective governments) by which an agreement would be adopted forbidding the use of barbarous methods by the belligerents, i.e., the dropping of bombs by aeroplanes or Zeppelins, firing of torpedoes from submarines or vessels, whether neutrals or otherwise, the use of poisonous gases, etc.

It is inconceivable and incredible, I think, that the nations now at war and claiming to be civilized would not agree to adopt such a proposition, as this would not act to the detriment of any one of them, and thus all would be, in this respect at least, on the same footing. In view of the enormous damage to and destruction of England's vessels caused by German submarines, and especially the great loss of life consequent thereon, would it not be reasonable to suppose that an agreement could be effected by which the proposition here presented could be adopted, if England would consent to forego, to relinquish, this "bottling up?" This accomplished, the belligerents could, and would, stand up and fight like civilized men.

OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF SHERMAN.

Mallory Steamship Company, Brunswick, Ga.,

June 22, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I agree with you thoroughly that there is absolutely no comparison between the atrocities in this and our Civil War, and I cannot comprehend why on earth we should be airing out our "dirty linen" as an excuse for the barbarism being shown by at least one of the present combatants, as two wrongs certainly don't make a right. As General Sherman has been so much abused by the Southern people—whether wrongly or rightly I am not prepared to say—like the Scotch Parson, who, after praying for everybody, wound up by praying for the "Poor De'il," who had no friends, I will state that my grandfather's home, on the banks of the Etowah River, in North Georgia, was directly in the line of Sherman's advance, and, in fact, one wing of his army crossed the river at this spot. Although my grandfather was well known to have been formerly U.S. Minister to Austria and Member of Congress from Georgia, and at this time colonel of Infantry, one son captain in his regiment, the other (my father) captain of Engineers, all of the Confederate Army, not a dollar's worth of property was damaged by either soldier or bummer. But—they committed a deed of frightfulness that has the present day methods "backed off the block." They brought some forage on the place which included a fine, healthy lot of nut grass roots, which started a flourishing crop, and, like the curses of Egypt, it spread, multiplied, waxed fat, and to-day is still in full blast. As a boy, being sent into the garden to weed, I have cursed Sherman bitterly on this account; but as all of his so-called atrocities have been proved (?) to have been committed by his bummers, I feel more charitably inclined to the General at this time, and will transfer the curses to the latter gentry.

JOHN C. STILES.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MR. BRYAN.

Seattle, Wash., June 19, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your JOURNAL has come to our family for fifty-one years, and for that reason I feel that I know you and that you will pardon me if I write you about an incident which, I think, shows the trend of popular opinion in Seattle at the present time. One of the "movies" this week, among some pictures of a national character, showed that of Mr. Bryan—the silence was audible; and then followed that of our President—the contrast also was audible. At the Empress Mr. Wilson's picture was shown in a frame with the accompanying words, "Are you with me?" The house shook with the demonstration, and while the music played the prelude to the National Anthem and the people were rising (somewhat unusual in the middle of a performance), it struck up "My Country," and the audience responded spontaneously and unanimously by singing three stanzas, the words being shown on the curtain so everyone could see. Evidently there were two or three Americans in the house! And to top the above, Madame Gornall, a noted prima donna, came on the stage and sang "Home, Sweet Home," which held a particular significance at such a time, and you may well imagine the result. I saw some of the same sort of "outburst" here when the I.W.W. were in the limelight two years ago.

C. S. COTTON.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Garrison has asked the U.S. Attorney General for an opinion as to whether an officer of the Army has an inalienable right to resign whenever he sees fit in time of peace, or whether he is compelled to continue in service until the Secretary permits him to resign. The answer is that an officer has no such right. Brigadier General Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, takes the view that the powers of the Secretary of War are purely ministerial and that he must accept a resignation when proffered. On the other hand, Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, rules that the Secretary of the Navy has discretionary power and may accept or reject resignations as he sees fit.

The opinion of the Attorney General was asked as the result of the resignation of several officers who have accepted positions with private manufacturers of munitions of war. Four officers have resigned from the Ordnance Department in the last six months, and two others have sent in their resignations. The four who have resigned are Major Walter S. Penfield and Capt. B. O. Mahaffey and Charles S. Donavin, and Lieut. Creedy C. Sheppard. Resignations that have been held up are those of Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips. So great is the rush of foreign orders for munitions of war that the need of military men by the arms manufacturers is very great, causing them to turn their eyes toward the Regular Army for furnishing a supply of just the kind of experienced and capable men that they want. The War Department is affected in another way, a shortage of machinists being feared at the Frankford Arsenal as a result of expert workmen being required to fill the foreign contracts of private firms. The increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages of the more skilled mechanics made by the Department at the Arsenal and the consideration of increases for other classes indicate the seriousness of the situation from the Department viewpoint. Assistant Secretary Breckinridge said that although there have been losses of government machinists at the government arms works, he believed that the permanency of a job would aid in keeping the best of the mechanics. He said that because of the rush of work at private plants manufacturers were offering contracts for two or three years to skilled workmen at good wages. A few machinists, it was said, had signed with private firms for \$5,000 a year. The government could not meet this figure. It is alleged that private manufacturers have made inroads on government employees at other arsenals and powder plants.

Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with thirteen years' service, and Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Otterson, U.S.N., on duty at the New York Navy Yard, with eight years' service, have tendered their resignations. When naval officers enter the Construction Corps they obligate themselves to serve eight years, and the natural assumption is that at the end of that period they are at liberty to resign. Major Phillips is eligible to retirement upon his own application, and there have been very few cases in which Army officers who have had thirty years' service have not been allowed to retire under such conditions.

Acting upon Captain McLean's advice, Secretary Daniels in a number of instances has declined to permit officers to quit the Service.

In further reference to the subject discussed in the article on "Sherman and His Bummers" on page 1389 of this number, attention is called to the fact that the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion show that constant attempts were made by officers of General Sherman's Army to check the depredations, to which marching soldiers of all armies are inclined. Soldiers are not selected for their moral character, and it is impossible to guarantee that each one of them will be as truthful as George Washington, as honest as Abraham Lincoln, or as chaste as Joseph the servant of Potiphar's wife. General Schofield in an order dated "near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864," said: "When foraging parties are sent out they must be sufficiently strong to protect themselves and always in charge of a trustworthy commissioned officer, who will be held to a rigid responsibility for the good conduct of the party. Any soldier found entering the house of a citizen without permission, or taking the property of citizens, or committing any outrage whatever, will be punished with the severest penalty of the law. The attention of all commanding officers of Cavalry, as well as Infantry, is called to this order. It must be enforced and obeyed." In an order dated near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse said: "Pillaging, at all times disgraceful and demoralizing, will not be countenanced or tolerated under any circumstances in this command. While brigade commanders can appropriate properly any articles of provision or forage necessary, they are expected to use every exertion to enforce all orders against marauding and lawlessness of any character." These are but samples of similar orders that might be found. That depredations were not confined to Sherman's bummers is shown by an order dated "in the field, Aug. 12, 1864," signed by order of Gen. John B. Hood, commanding the Confederate Army of Tennessee, which says: "The lawless seizure and destruction of private property by straggling soldiers in the rear and on the flanks of this army has become intolerable. It must come to an end. The laws of war justify the execution of such offenders, and those laws shall govern." And another Confederate officer, Brigadier General Ross, in an order dated "in the field, Georgia, Aug. 14," directed that the orders forbidding depredations be more rigidly enforced in his command, and officers were warned that they would be held responsible for the conduct and behavior of their men.

In the sinking of the Leyland Line steamship *Armenian* off the coast of Cornwall, England, June 28, by the German submarine U-38, twenty-two Americans aboard are reported missing. Fifteen of the Americans were negro muleteers. It is stated that one white man, Dr. J. S. Viso, of Porto Rico, and three negroes were picked up by the submarine. The *Armenian* cleared from Newport News on June 17 with a cargo of mules, supposed to be for the British government. A statement received from Consul Armstrong, at Bristol, in giving the facts of the sinking of the vessel says that the Marconi house was struck by a shot from the submarine and that twenty-nine men were lost and ten injured. Survivors assert that some of the shots fell among a group of men standing on the after deck while the captain of the

Armenian was running the ship on a zigzag course. The submarine was running awash when first sighted and a chase of over an hour ensued, the submarine being the speedier. The *Armenian's* cargo was mules and she flew the British flag. Captain Trickey, of the *Armenian*, in describing the sinking of his vessel by a German submarine, through which several Americans lost their lives, said that he made every effort to escape. The submarine, he said, fired two warning shots, and when he turned away from her and put on all speed, her guns opened on him with shrapnel, fairly riddling the steamer. The *Armenian* was afire in three places and thirteen men lay dead on her decks before he signaled that he would surrender. Some of her lifeboats had been hit by shells and several of the men had fallen into the sea. Some of these, he said, the Germans rescued. The captain also said the Germans acted fairly toward him after the surrender, giving ample time for all on board to leave the ship. The British Admiralty on July 1 made clear the standing of the *Armenian* by a statement to Ambassador Page, in London, that the *Armenian* was under the immediate direction of the Admiralty. The U-38 is one of the latest type of German underwater craft with a large radius of action. It has been charged that these submarines were to be notified of sailings by seemingly innocent wireless messages from the United States via Sayville, N.Y. The *Armenian* was built in Belfast by Harland and Wolff in 1895. She was of 8,825 gross tons and had a length of 512.5 feet and a beam of 52.9 feet.

The memorandum of the British Foreign Office in regard to the enforcement of the Order in Council as affecting American trade is very friendly in tone, and contains the distinct suggestion that Great Britain is doing more for the United States in the way of lightening the burden caused by the British blockade than she is doing for any other nation. The memorandum in no way alters the British determination to continue the blockade. As far as the vital issues between this Government and Great Britain are concerned, it leaves the situation exactly where it was except that Great Britain has laid before this country the details of what she has done to make the burden upon the United States as light as possible. The memorandum closes in this firm tone: "His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they, therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum."

Gen. Victoriano Huerta, one-time dictator of Mexico, and Gen. Pascual Orozco, his chief lieutenant in Northern Mexico, were arrested at Newman Station, twenty miles from El Paso, Texas, June 27, and charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of the United States and to lead an armed expedition into Mexico. Huerta was released on a \$15,000 bond. Orozco's bail was fixed at \$7,500, which he gave and was released. General Huerta was taken from his train by troops of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Col. George H. Morgan. General Orozco, who was there to meet him, was also placed under arrest. General Huerta, through José Ratner, of New York city, stated that he was going to El Paso to see his daughter. He denied that he was connected with any revolutionary movement against Mexico. "I am here on the border," said General Huerta, "merely for a visit with my family. I intend to proceed to the coast as soon as my little difficulty here is over. I am well satisfied with my treatment here. During my detention at Fort Bliss I was shown every courtesy by the American Army officers, and to-night (June 28), I am dining with Col. George Morgan, one of the commanders. I bear no ill will over my arrest. Of the Mexican political question I can say nothing. I decided when I left Puerto Mexico to refrain from all political discussion, and although I have issued an occasional statement I refrain from expressing any views for publication." United States Government officers at El Paso, Texas, June 30, arrested Ike and Frank Alderette, local politicians and business men, and General Caraveo, formerly a Huerta officer, on a charge of conspiring with Victoriano Huerta, Pascual Orozco and José Zozaya to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. They furnished bonds of \$4,000 each for the Alderette brothers and \$5,000 for Caraveo. In addition to being charged with conspiring with Huerta, it is alleged that they bought several hundred cavalry horses for the use of the new revolution. The Department of Justice is investigating several Huerta generals at El Paso and does not want the case to come to trial until it is decided whether more arrests shall be made. Huerta and the chief of his counsel, Mayor Tom Lea, of El Paso, said that they would not waive the hearing, as they are anxious for the case to be tried.

A shooting competition, second only in importance to the national interstate matches held annually, is the first annual interclub competition for the United States shooting championship, a new match just inaugurated by the War Department, and which is being run off under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America. The prize to be competed for, in addition to the championship title, is a handsome trophy presented by the War Department. The competition is to be strictly military, shot with the service rifle and ammunition on Army targets, and each club competing will be represented by ten marksmen, each of whom will fire ten shots slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards and ten shots rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards. Twenty-five of the leading rifle clubs and associations in the United States and a team in Honolulu, Hawaii, will compete for the shooting honors under the direct supervision of Army and National Guard officers. The shooting will be done on local ranges, targets being furnished for the purpose, and they will be returned to Washington and gone over by a board of judges who will determine the official scores. All scores are to be shot between July 15 and 31. The twenty-five organizations which will compete for the national shooting honors are as follows: Stanton Government Rifle Club, Salt Lake Rifle and Revolver Club, St. Augustine Rifle Club, Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Kane Rifle, Gun and Pistol

Club, Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, of Cleveland, Phoenix Rifle Club, Douglas Rifle Club, Hoosier Rifle Club, Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club, The Gisholt Club, St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association, Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, Port Clinton Rifle Club, Newark Rifle Club, Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association, Fremont Civilian Rifle and Revolver Club, Garfield Rifle Club, Bucyrus Rifle Association, Nogales Rifle Club, 1st Missouri Infantry Rifle Club, Manhattan, Nev., Rifle Club, Albion, Ind., Rifle Club and Honolulu Rifle Club.

The Secretary of the Navy decides that Congress intended from the first that the \$240,000 appropriated in 1913 to give increased pay to the ordnance workmen of the Navy should be divided equitably between Washington and Indian Head, though it was not so understood by the Navy Department. In two years it has all gone to increase the wages of the employees of the Washington Navy Yard. Now that the report of the committee says it is for "both" the Washington employees cannot complain, seeing that they have for two years enjoyed an increase that must now, by direction of Congress, be shared by the employees at Indian Head. The Secretary says: "In view of the fact that wages at the Washington Navy Yard are higher than in any other yard, the Wage Board last December recommended a reduction of wages in that yard and a readjustment to the prevailing wages at other navy yards. I did not approve that recommendation. The high class of work performed in the Washington Navy Yard calls for more mechanics of the highest grades in the gun factory than in other navy yards. The average schedule of wages in the navy yards is as follows: Portsmouth, \$2.78; Boston, \$3.01; Newport, \$2.83; New York, \$2.89; Philadelphia, \$2.68; Washington, \$3.40; Norfolk, \$2.50; Charleston, \$2.50; Mare Island, \$3.18; Puget Sound, \$3.02. The regular annual wage board will consider the adjustment of wages in December. At that time the position of the employees in the Washington Navy Yard will be heard and given every consideration."

While the question of the riding tests is still being discussed in the War Department, the matter has not yet taken any definite form. It is generally agreed that the present annual riding test is not satisfactory. A weekly or monthly physical test or examination, it is thought, would prove less expensive and more satisfactory to the Department and the Service. What the Department is looking for is some system that will keep officers in good physical condition, and it is possible that a system of equivalents will be adopted by which officers will be able to take their exercises at golf, tennis, riding, walking or any attractive game. The Navy system of physical exercise is being studied by the Department to determine whether it is not suited to the Army.

Aviation was the chief topic for discussion at the first meeting of the advisory board on July 1, which was recently created by the Secretary of the Navy. Congress at the last session appropriated \$1,000,000 for aviation, but up to this time a very small part of it has been expended by the Department. The trouble has been that the manufacturers of aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes have not been able to come up to the standard of the Navy Department. The machines purchased have been largely for experimental and training purposes. A type of machine which will meet all of the requirements of the Navy Department has not yet been developed, and for this reason no large contract has been let.

The National Security League sent letters to the clergymen of New York requesting their aid in the nationwide campaign to secure adequate preparation for national defense. "The single purpose of the league," the letter stated, "is to create a public sentiment to which Congress will respond by adopting the defense plans prepared by the military and naval experts and which are ample for national security." Copies of the letter were also addressed to officers at West Point and Annapolis and at the Army posts and upon the battleships. Accompanying it was an abstract from the report issued by the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army.

So favorably impressed with the work that is being done at Tobyhanna is Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, that he is urging the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War to visit the Field Artillery camp of instruction before it closes. General Scott returned June 28 from inspection of the camp and he was enthusiastic in his praise of the work that is being done there. He declared that he thought that the system of training Militia Field Artillery employed at Tobyhanna will do much to develop this arm of the National Guard.

The same policy in dealing with heat and light allowances for officers that is set forth in Changes 7 and 15, Army Regulations, June 11, 1914, and Nov. 19, 1914, respectively, was put into effect July 1 for the Navy. Officers in the Navy will be credited on their pay accounts with their heat and light allowances, and it will be no longer necessary for them to file heat and light allowance claims. This arrangement appears to be happy solution of the heat and light allowance problem in both the Army and Navy.

Arms and the Man notes the fact that in 1898 Spain fought the United States with weapons made in large part in Germany and loaded with German made ammunition. This Government at that time, well aware of the provisions of international law on the subject, made no protest. Neither did it take into account the fact that certain distinguished Austrians, obtaining commissions in the Spanish army, fought against the United States in that war.

We referred recently to a court decision in regard to the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo as to the balanced turbine feature of the torpedo, mentioning Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., as inventor. This was an error in names, as the inventor of the balanced turbine for torpedoes was G. C. Davison, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy and now with the Electric Boat Company.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d U.S. Field Art., was retired from active service June 25, 1915, for disability incident thereto. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1902, when he was promoted second lieutenant, Artillery Corps. He was detailed a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in 1906, and a captain by detail in 1907. He was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery in July, 1910, and was promoted captain, 2d Field Artillery, in 1911. He was transferred to the 4th Field Artillery Jan. 4, 1912, and to the 2d Field Artillery June 11, 1912. His last post of duty was in the Philippines.

RECENT DEATHS.

In G.O. 2, June 22, 1915, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene commanding, announces the death of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, Judge Advocate General's Department, senior instructor in the law department of these schools, which took place at the post hospital on June 21, after a brief illness from disease contracted in the line of duty, and which we have previously noted. General Greene after giving the military record of the deceased says: "Much important work was accomplished by him while serving in the Judge Advocate's Department, including some delicate tasks of an international character for which his rare tact, linguistic attainments and thorough knowledge of international law eminently qualified him. Of these may be mentioned his mission with Mr. Taft to the Pope at Rome, in the matter of the church property controversy in the Philippines and his conduct of legal affairs during the occupation of Vera Cruz by United States forces in 1914. Colonel Porter possessed an excellent mind which had been improved by years of study in schools and universities at home and abroad; by much travel in foreign lands and by habits of study and research. He was possessed of a keen sense of humor, a ready, kindly wit, which made him a welcome and agreeable companion at all times. His services at these schools in council, in conference and in lecture hall were of great value, and he was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. To his bereaved family we desire to express our deepest sympathy." Funeral services were held June 25 in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., for Colonel Porter, who was grandson of one of Michigan's territorial governors and descended from two families prominent in American military service since its earliest days. Colonel Porter's widow is a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the time of Colonel Porter's death his wife and daughter, Cassie, were at Bar Harbor, Me. They arrived in Detroit June 23, accompanied by Miss Margaretta Porter, another daughter, who was with her father when he died. Other relatives are Dr. Andrew Porter Biddle, of Detroit; Col. John Biddle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., with the Austrian army as observer for the United States War Department, and Capt. D. H. Biddle, U.S.A. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, and William Augustus Porter, a jurist of Pennsylvania, were uncles of Colonel Porter.

The remains of the late Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., who was drowned at Constantinople on March 21, 1915, arrived at Hampton Roads on the Vulcan June 20, 1915. The funeral was held at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bricker, Chambersburg, Pa., on Friday, June 25, at four p.m. Commander Bricker was a brother of Major E. D. Bricker, U.S.A.

Referring to the death of Major Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on June 8, 1915, at Little Rock, Ark., which we have previously noted, Lieut. Col. E. E. Winslow, Corps of Engrs., in G.O. 6, dated Washington, D.C., June 14, 1915, after publishing the military record of the deceased says: "In all these duties, Major Putnam rendered faithful and efficient service."

The Rev. Joseph M. F. McGinty, chaplain, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Wisconsin, whose death at Annapolis, Md., on June 24, 1915, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born in New York Feb. 26, 1875. After serving several years in New York city churches, he was appointed chaplain by President Roosevelt upon the recommendation of Cardinal Farley Jan. 16, 1905. He had studied at Dunwoodie Theological Seminary, where he won a scholarship in Paris, and was ordained there in 1901. He served as a curate at St. Patrick's Cathedral and as assistant in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in New York city. He served as chaplain on board the West Virginia, and toured the world with the fleet. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. John P. Kenny and Mrs. Matthew P. McKenna, of New York.

Ensign John McCabe Manley, U.S.N., aged twenty-two, a 1915 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, died at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1915, at Mt. Carmel Hospital from injuries sustained three and one-half hours before, when his automobile was struck by an Ohio Electric traction car one and one-half miles east of Capital University. Ensign Manley was driving his automobile east in the National Road. He started to turn into Caldwell Road. He had to cross the tracks of the electric railway and did not notice the approach of the westbound car. The car struck the rear of the automobile and whirled it around, throwing Ensign Manley, who was driving the machine and who was the only person in it, out. He was hurried to Mt. Carmel Hospital in an ambulance and regained consciousness, but did not remember anything about the accident. He was conscious until an hour before his death. His head was bruised, his left leg fractured and he was hurt internally. These internal injuries caused his death, hospital attaches say. Ensign Manley was the stepson of Rev. Dr. Austin M. Courtenay, superintendent of the Columbus District M.E. Church. After graduation at Annapolis, early in June, he went to his home in Bryden Road. He was a son of the late Dr. Charles Manley and a grandson of Dr. L. D. McCabe, who for half a century was president and professor of philosophy at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He was appointed to the Naval Academy by ex-Senator Burton, and was a popular student while at the Academy. His earlier education was in the schools of Delaware and Zanesville. Ensign Manley was under orders to report July 5 at Newport for duty on the superdreadnought South Carolina.

Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, U.S.V., trustee of the Vermont State Soldiers' Home, member of the Board of Visitors to Norwich University, died at his home in Rutland, Vt., June 26, 1915, after a long illness. He was eighty-three years old and a charter member of Roberts Post,

G.A.R. He was the oldest member of Centre Lodge of Masons, and the oldest business man in the city when he retired three years ago after conducting a hardware store in Rutland for forty-three years. He was prominent in state politics. He served through the Civil War with Vermont regiments. He was born in Shrewsbury, Vt. General Kingsley leaves a son, Mr. Harvey R. Kingsley, and a nephew, Mr. H. H. Baxter, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

The Navy Department was on June 29, 1915, informed of the death at the Naval Academy of George Heintz, sr., retired Naval Academy swordmaster. Mr. Heintz had been on duty at the Naval Academy as assistant swordmaster for many years, and was well known to all line officers of the Navy, nearly all of whom above the rank of lieutenant he had instructed in the arts of fencing and swordsmanship. He was retired from active duty six years ago. He left a son, George Heintz, jr., who was appointed assistant swordmaster at the Academy in 1903, and continues in that capacity.

Ex-Major Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, N.G.N.Y., a retired banker, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in this country, died in Nyack, N.Y., June 30, 1915, in his fiftieth year. He was born in New York city and was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Dr. John Murray Carnochan and Mrs. Estelle Morris Carnochan, a daughter of Brevet Major Gen. William W. Morris, U.S.A. Major Carnochan was graduated from Harvard University in 1886, then matriculating at the Ecole de Medicine in Paris. Shortly after he entered the banking business. He joined Co. K, New York, as a private in 1890. He was appointed inspector of rifle practice in 1896 with rank of first lieutenant, and was appointed aid on the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith, 5th Brigade, with rank of captain, in January, 1901. He was appointed ordnance officer with rank of major in July, 1901, and resigned a few years later. At the time of his death he was president of the Field and Fancy Publishing Company, Nyack. He was a member of the Calumet Club, the Colonial Lords of the Manor, the Society of Colonial Wars, and a former member of the New York Athletic Club and the Country Club, of Westchester county. He married Miss Matilda Grosvenor Goodridge, daughter of the late Frederic Goodridge, in 1888, who with two sons survives him. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, jr., his youngest son, is the fifth generation of Gouverneurs and is a Harvard graduate, class of 1914, and a member of the Union Club.

Mrs. Sallie T. Postlethwaite, widow of Prof. William M. Postlethwaite, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, died June 28, 1915, in Geneva, Switzerland. She was a daughter of the late Mr. John W. Ellis.

Dr. A. W. Ashburn, a veteran of the Civil War and the father of Major P. M. Ashburn, Med. Corps; Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M. Corps; 1st Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 19th U.S. Inf., and Dr. James C. Ashburn, formerly a contract surgeon in the Navy, died at Batavia, Ohio, June 27, 1915, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. All of his children were with him at the time of his death, except Major T. Q. Ashburn, who is stationed in the Philippines.

Mrs. William T. Fergusson, mother of Mrs. Jesse L. Sinclair, wife of 2d Lieut. Jesse L. Sinclair, Coast Art. Corps, died at 54 South King street, Hampton, Va., June 23, 1915.

Mrs. Sophia Davis died June 18, 1915, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of her death and she was ill but a few hours.

The death of Mrs. R. E. L. Spence, wife of Capt. R. E. L. Spence, U.S.A., retired, occurred at their home in Albany, Ga., on June 26, 1915. Burial at their old home in Camilla, Ga.

Mrs. Robert Craig, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Craig, U.S.A., retired, died at the family residence in Washington, D.C., on June 21, 1915, following an illness of several months. Mrs. Craig was sixty-three years of age and had lived in Washington practically all of her life. She was a daughter of the late David W. Mahon, former auditor for the Treasury Department. Funeral services were held from the residence June 23, interment being private. Mrs. Craig is survived by her husband, five sons, D. M. Craig, of Pittsburgh; Robert G. Craig, of Chicago; Allen Craig, of Wilmington, Del.; Donald Craig, of Washington, and Alexander M. Craig, of New York city, and one daughter, Mrs. Harold Williams, jr., of Brookline, Mass.

Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, an eminent British naval constructor, died on June 15, 1915, at the age of eighty-six years, at his home in Lewisham, England. The London Engineer, in referring to his death, says, in part: "He was one of the few remaining links connecting the old navy with the new; the wooden ships of the line and frigates with the modern superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers; and with these transformations, especially in their early stages, he had much to do. His family had been connected with naval shipbuilding for generations, and his father held a position in the shipbuilding department of Chatham and Sheerness dockyards. Born and bred in the very midst of naval constructional activity, it is hardly to be wondered at that Barnaby should himself have developed into a naval constructor, though it is possible that he may not have had any great personal say in the choice of a profession, since when only fourteen years old—boys left school early in those days—he was made a shipwright apprentice at Sheerness. Five years later he competed for and obtained an Admiralty scholarship which necessitated his transference to Portsmouth, in the naval school at which he distinguished himself. In 1852—that is to say, when he was twenty-three years of age—he became a draughtsman at Woolwich Dockyard, and there his abilities attracted such notice that he was very soon given responsible work. When only twenty-five he was put in charge of the construction of the Viper and Wrangler, screw despatch and gun vessels, which were being built in a Thames yard, and very shortly afterwards he was called to the Admiralty, where he continued for the remainder of his professional career, which lasted for thirty years and was only interrupted in 1885 by ill health. To discuss the variations in construction, design and armament of the vessels built during Mr. Barnaby's régime is impossible in a note of this kind, but it is interesting to study them. One point may be mentioned, and that was the provision of protection for the vital parts of vessels of the cruiser type, by means of thick steel protective decks. One of the most famous vessels built from Barnaby's plans and completed in the first years of his administration was the Inflexible, which he designed to carry four 80-ton guns in two revolving turrets. When laid down it was intended that the armor of this ship should be 24-inch thick, but during the time she was being built compound armor was in-

troduced, which permitted the thickness of the turret armor to be reduced to sixteen inches."

Luther D. Smith, a native of Massachusetts, died near San José, Cal., May 26, 1915. Mr. Smith served in the U.S. Navy for about fifteen years, as ship's carpenter, captain's writer, engineer's yeoman, pay yeoman and pay clerk. He served on the Marion, Mohican, Wisconsin, Illinois and California (now San Diego). He was clerk to the paymaster of the yard at Tutuila, Samoa, from March, 1909, until September, 1911; was on the Mohican when her men raised the American flag in the Hawaiian Islands; was clerk to the paymaster during the voyage of the Wisconsin to Samoa in 1901, carrying officers on court-martial duty. He served in the same capacity when the Illinois was rammed by the Missouri at Guantanamo, and when the California, now the San Diego, was the first warship to enter Pearl Harbor, Dec. 14, 1911. In March, 1912, he resigned from the Service. Shortly after he suffered a nervous breakdown which finally resulted in his death. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. Fanny Bartlett Manning, wife of Chief Engr. Charles H. Manning, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of apoplexy at her home in Manchester, N.H., June 29, 1915. Mrs. Manning was born in Haverhill, the daughter of Charles Leonard and Harriet Plummer Bartlett, and sister of the late Gen. William F. Bartlett. She was a graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis's School in Lexington, and on Jan. 17, 1871, married Capt. Charles H. Manning, then an instructor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Five sons were born, three of whom survive, Robert L., Charles and Francis B., a senior in Harvard College. Mrs. Manning had been president of the Elliot Hospital Association for the past six years.

Mrs. Winifred Webster Pond, wife of Capt. George B. Pond, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, died from heart failure after an operation at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1915. Of the death of Mrs. Pond a correspondent writes: "Her friends were among the old and young, the rich and poor, the scholars and illiterates, those in high places, and the lowly, all having genuine affection and admiration for her, for her splendid character and attractive personality. On the far away Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations of the Pacific Northwest where her father, Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, was Indian agent from June, 1904, until June, 1914, many red men, women and children will be saddened, and will mourn the loss of a well beloved friend; for during her extended visits to the agency headquarters at old Fort Spokane, both before and after her marriage, she roamed alone on her good pony 'Blackie,' a welcome guest at all reservation homes, spending hours at a time with the women folks, who, for entertainment, would regale her with Indian lore, and display hidden boxes and buckskin bags packed with keepsakes—war-time costumes and trappings, inherited treasures of the olden days, curios seldom, or never, seen by white men. The Fort Spokane Indian Boarding School children idolized her; old and young braves paid her homage, gave her eagle feathers and beaded bands for hat and belt, saying she was 'good enough to be an Indian.' All tribal visitors received a hearty welcome from her in her father's home at the agency, and they considered no trip to headquarters for council meetings, or on private business, complete without a call upon their great friend, 'Captain's Pappoose.' Fitted by birth, education and experience to grace the highest ranks of society, she was essentially a child of nature, loving the wilds, the woods, the birds and animals, always finding happiness—and radiating it—in the joy of living, fearing nothing on earth, yet the most womanly of women and devoted to her family and parents—fitting mate for a true soldier. Her death will create an actual void in the world of her legion of friends, while the grief stricken husband, their little son, her father and mother, will never again find life so sweet. She is to be buried among the pines and birches of the little cemetery at her birthplace, the beautiful and historic Island of Mackinac, which she loved with all the intensity of her nature."

Adeline Louisa Maria, Countess of Cardigan, and Countess de Lancastre, a lady of many accomplishments and strong personality, died on May 25 at her seat, Deene Park, Wansford, England, aged ninety years. She was the widow of Lord Cardigan, the British cavalry officer who at Balacava rode into the valley of death with the six hundred.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Smith were married at Nogales, Ariz., June 22, 1915.

Civil Engr. Ernest H. Brownell, U.S.N., announces the engagement of his daughter, Margaret Knowlton, to Lieut. Sherwoode Ayerst Taffinder, U.S.N.

Mrs. Charles Dickson, of New Orleans, La., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Leona K. Dickson, to Mr. Lytleton C. Anderson, of Louisville, Ky. Miss Dickson is a sister of Mrs. Allan M. Pope, wife of Lieutenant Pope, of the 11th Cavalry, and Mrs. H. M. Estes, wife of Lieutenant Estes, of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, and has made many friends during her frequent visits at Fort Ogilthorpe.

Lieut. John C. Thom, U.S.N., and Miss Matie Nielson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Nielson, were married at Pocatello, Idaho, June 14, 1915, in the drawing room of the bride's home, which had been elaborately decorated with masses of pink and white roses, peonies and carnations. Rev. W. A. Hyde officiated. Miss Nielson wore a handsome gown of white taffeta elaborated with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was held in place with a spray of orange blossoms, and instead of the regulation shower bouquet of white flowers, she carried an armful of honor. Arthur Nielson, a brother of the bride, was best man. After the wedding supper Lieut. and Mrs. of American Beauty roses. Miss Irene Hayes was maid Thom left for Buffalo, Wyo., to return for a brief stay in Pocatello before leaving for San Francisco. Lieutenant Thom is attached to the U.S.S. Jupiter. The bride is the sister of Lieut. Joseph Leroy Nielson, U.S.N.

Mrs. John Wilbur, of Springfield, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith Bernice, to Harold R. Keller, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. Miss Wilbur graduated from Wellesley College in 1913. She is the sister of Ensign John Wilbur, U.S.N., and Lieut. William H. Wilbur, U.S.A.

Lieut. Earl Cecil Long, U.S.M.C., stationed in San Diego, Cal., was married at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles, June 17, 1915, to Miss Fay Fairbanks, of Oakland, Rev. E. F. Gee, of Oakland, officiating. The bride is a daughter of the late Joseph F. Fairbanks, a banker.

Lieut. John Keith Boles, Cav., U.S.A., stationed with the troops at Calexico, on the Mexican border, east of

San Diego, Cal., was married in St. John's Chapel, Los Angeles, June 17, to Miss Irene Lowe, of Los Angeles. Lieut. and Mrs. Boles are at Santa Barbara on their honeymoon trip.

Announcement is made of the recent marriage of Ensign H. Sanford Keep, U.S.N., son of Harry A. Keep, of Lowell, and Miss Ruth Rylee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson Rylee, of Memphis, Tenn. The marriage took place at Stone Hall, Wellesley, Mass., and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Ellis B. Dean, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Wellesley, and Rev. C. O. Scoville, D.D., of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn. Harry A. Keep, of Lowell, was best man and, in place of bridesmaids, the "college family," or intimates of the bride, attended her. The bride was graduated from Wellesley just prior to the wedding. Ensign Keep, who is attached to the battleship Georgia, secured a brief leave of absence for the marriage and a brief wedding tour. Mrs. Keep will make her home with the bridegroom's father, Harry A. Keep, 156 First street, Lowell, while her husband is on his ship.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Kane, daughter of Mrs. John I. Kane and the late Lieut. John I. Kane, of the 25th U.S. Infantry, who resigned in 1883, was married in Trinity Church, Ossining, N.Y., June 26, 1915, to Walter Maynard Drury, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Drury, of Evanston, Ill. The Rev. Gibson W. Harris, assisted by the Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, of Brookline, Mass., a cousin of the bride's father, officiated. The bride was escorted by her brother, Edward Winslow Kane, and her mother gave her in marriage. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy F. Taylor, of New York, and Dorothy Winslow Potter, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Paul W. Cleveland, of Chicago. After the ceremony a reception was held at Woodlawn, the Kane estate, which overlooks the Hudson.

Miss Adeline Consuelo Vetter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ernest Vetter, of No. 235 West Seventy-first street, New York city, was married June 28, 1915, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, to Lieut. Ernest W. McKee, U.S.N. The wedding was simple and was attended only by the families. The bride, whose only attendant was her sister, Miss Viola Claire Vetter, wore a costume of white lace, the lace in the bodice of which was caught by a bowknot of platinum set with diamonds. Her other ornament was a necklace of pearls. She wore a white tulle hat and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white sweet peas. Her sister wore white lace draped over flesh colored chiffon. Her hat was of flesh colored tulle and she carried Ophelia roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. George Buchanan Fife was the best man. Following their wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. McKee will live at No. 235 West Seventy-first street. The bridegroom is attached to the U.S.S. Texas.

The wedding of Mr. Wayne Patterson and Miss Isabel Garrard took place June 24, 1915, at "Wildwood," Columbus, Ga. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, the Hon. F. W. Garrard, wore a lovely gown of Venetian lace and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were dressed in white tulle with hats to match and carried gold baskets filled with Shasta daisies. They were Miss M. M. Patterson, sister of the groom, Miss Eva Gardiner, Miss Belle Carter, Miss Julia Whitaker, Miss Louise Buttolph, of Columbus, and Miss Ruth Hull, of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Louise Garrard, niece of the bride, was maid of honor. The groom had as best man Mr. Marion Barnett, of Washington, Ga., and as groomsmen Mr. William Evans, of Savannah, Ga., Mr. J. J. Pease, Mr. G. W. Cox, Mr. R. M. Harding, Mr. R. W. Smith, Mr. Abbott Turner, all of Columbus. The Rev. Mr. Carter, of Columbus, performed the ceremony, which took place at sunset on the spacious lawn of Mr. Garrard's home. The trees were hung with electric lights making with the attractive bridal party a singularly lovely picture. A small reception was held during the evening, among those present being Major Louis M. Garrard and family, from Fort McPherson. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left on the midnight train for Savannah, going from there to visit the parents of the groom, Col. and Mrs. Patterson, at Shippan, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Early, of No. 52 Locust street, Flushing, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ethel Early, to Lieut. Edward Bolton Hyde, jr., U.S.A., class of 1915, U.S.M.A. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn and Capt. Francis Clark Harrington, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were married June 30, 1915, at New London, Conn., in the Pequod Chapel. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, of Washington, D.C., and the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, of New London, officiated. The little chapel was decorated in pink roses and oak leaves, and was crowded with guests. The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. William S. Reyburn, of Washington, D.C., and Misses Victoria Baker, of Bristol, Va.; Carolyn Ogden Jones, Julia Whiting, Adelaide Heath, Katharine McKintock, Eleanor Morgan, and Rebekah Wilner, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. Wentworth H. Moss, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., Capt. James L. Walsh, Lieuts. Raycroft Walsh and Frederick E. Uhl, Capt. Roger G. Alexander, Lieut. Karl S. Bradford and Lieut. Philip Mathews. A reception was held at Oak Lodge, the summer place of the bride's mother, Mrs. John E. Reyburn. Capt. and Mrs. Harrington started for New York, and after a short wedding trip will live at West Point, where the Captain is on duty as professor of mathematics.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Goddard Binney and Mr. Barnes Newberry, son of the former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman Newberry, took place June 28, 1915, at Potowomut, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Binney, in East Greenwich, R.I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James P. Conover, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin, of East Greenwich.

Miss Eleanor Johnson and Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d U.S. Inf., were married June 30, 1915, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. M. Silliman Dodd, at Oswego, N.Y. The ceremony took place in the afternoon and was absolutely private, the guests being the families of the happy pair only. The marriage service was that of the Episcopal Church, and was performed by the cousin of the bride, the Rev. Edward W. Parmelee, of Westernville, N.Y. The bride was gown in white and the groom wore the uniform of his rank. There were no attendants. The gifts were many and beautiful. The newly married pair left in the late afternoon for parts unknown, but as the groom has a two months' leave, it is rumored that their wedding journey may take them to the Pacific coast. Among the out-of-town members of the family present were Capt. and Mrs. French, U.S.A., of Washington, and Commodore and Mrs. E. B. Underwood, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur, U.S.N., are among recent arrivals at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass.

A son, Oliver Ellsworth Wood, 2d, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Norton E. Wood, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., June 17, 1915.

Mrs. A. C. Ducat, widow of Colonel Ducat, will be at No. 1 West Eighty-first street, New York city, for the month of July.

A son, John Carr, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Carr W. Waller, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Ruger, Honolulu, March 7, 1915.

Miss Heather Baxter was among those present at the dance given by the wardrobe officers on board the New Jersey on Saturday, June 19.

Lieut. Col. George Robinson, U.S.A., Mrs. Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson expect to spend part of the summer at the St. Clare, South Pennsylvania avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. H. E. Ames, U.S.N., have left Washington for Jamestown, R.I., where they will visit their son, and before returning to their home will spend some time in Boston and Marblehead.

Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, wife of Captain Shelton, U.S.A., recruiting officer at Louisville, Ky., was recently operated on at the Noyton Memorial Infirmary, where she has been seriously ill for the past few weeks.

During the period of his detail on temporary duty in the office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, the address of Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Burleigh, 3d Inf., will be 1410 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaret Baxter has returned to the Boston Navy Yard from Annapolis, Md., where she attended the festivities during June Week. She also visited in Washington, D.C., arriving in New York to witness the launching of the U.S.S. Arizona on Saturday, June 19.

Mrs. A. E. Bradley and Miss Harriett Bradley are spending the summer at Hague-on-Lake George, encamped on the island near the Island Harbor House. Miss Bradley was awarded the degree of master of arts at the recent commencement of Columbia University, and will return to take up advanced courses late in September.

Capt. John Lund, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. (first lieutenant, Field Art.), and Mrs. Lund, left Washington June 23 for Springfield, Ohio. After a few weeks' leave they expect to sail for the Hawaiian Islands. Captain Lund has for the last four years been in the office of the Chief of Ordnance in connection with design and issue of Field Artillery matériel.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenenutter, of Schofield Barracks, H.T., gave a pretty dinner June 8 for Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wissner, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. George L. Baker, of New York; Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty and Major W. S. Guignard. The guests afterward attended the 1st Infantry hop at Castner.

Major and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman and their two boys left West Leesport, Pa., where they had been visiting the Major's parents for a month, on July 1, 1915, for Santa Monica, Cal., where they will visit Mrs. Hartman's aunts, the Misses Dunn, at 1415 Fourth street. Mrs. Hartman and the children expect to remain at Santa Monica for several months after Major Hartman joins his squadron of the 3d Cavalry at Brownsville, Texas, early in August.

Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Saville, U.S.A., entertained at an attractively appointed dinner at their quarters at Fort Wright, Wash., June 25. The table decorations were in pink, a large basket of Killarney roses occupying the center of the table and pink shaded candles softening the lighting effect. Covers were placed for Col. and Mrs. Maury Nicholls, Captain and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Newton, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Grove, Mrs. Grace Booker and Mrs. E. M. Boschke.

The state tax appraisal of the estate of the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., is \$90.20. Admiral Mahan's home was at Quogue, Long Island, N.Y., where he lived during the summer. The gross estate found amounted to \$15,159.58. The net estate amounted to \$14,028.28, of which \$9,028.33 was taxable. The estate goes to the widow, Mrs. Ellen Lyle Mahan. The items which went to make up the gross estate were: Quogue property, \$13,000; interest in books, \$2,000; personal effects, \$100, and cash in Colonial Bank, New York, \$50.50.

Capt. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Cornelia Cress, a sister of Mrs. Hunt, were hurt June 29 on Mount Washington, Mass., when an automobile in which they were touring was overturned. The radiator of the car became hot, and the chauffeur left the automobile in the highway to go to a farmhouse for water. Mrs. Hunt, who was also in the party, got out to pick wild flowers. In some way the brake of the car loosened and the auto started down grade and turned out of the road and overturned, throwing out Captain Hunt, who received a fractured rib, and bruising Miss Cress badly. Neither Captain Hunt nor Miss Cress is seriously injured.

In addressing the Indiana Spanish War Veterans at Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, Vice President Thomas R. Marshall asked if the lessons of the European war were not of sufficient value to the United States for this country to adopt a different naval policy. He said if the great European conflict was demonstrating that a \$700,000 submarine could destroy a \$7,500,000 superdreadnought should the people's money be further expended for superdreadnoughts? Mr. Marshall said that the Navy of the United States at the present time is in the highest degree of efficiency in the history of the country.

The American Medical Association closed its three days' session at San Francisco June 24, and it was the greatest gathering of the country's physicians and surgeons yet held on the Pacific coast. It was decided to hold the 1916 convention in Detroit. Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, was elected president-elect. As president-elect, following the custom of the association, he follows Dr. William L. Redman, of Philadelphia, who becomes president, succeeding Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who retired. Dr. Otto P. Geiern, of Cincinnati, in an address declared that industry was only beginning to realize the value of preventive medicine from an economic standpoint. "In experiments by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, employing 9,000 men, there was a reduction of 17,531 days' absence, or two days per man, on account of illness during the first eleven months after the introduction of physical examinations and medical supervision," he said. Dr. C. C. Bass, of New Orleans, said many malaria patients died not from malaria, but from overdoses of quinine. "Quinine poisoning," he called it.

Mrs. Bennett and son, Billy, have joined Major W. C. Bennett and have taken a house at 1931 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Twin daughters, Mary and Roxane, were born to Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Lambie, U.S.A., at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, on June 11, 1915.

Mrs. Rivers, wife of Major William C. Rivers, 2d U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has been called to Virginia by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. W. L. Finley and Mrs. Dewers have closed their house on Ontario road, Washington, and will spend July and August visiting near Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Miss Helen O. Shollenberger left Philadelphia June 30 for a three weeks' visit with her friend, Miss Anne W. Keichline, of Bellefonte, Center county, Pa.

Gen. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., will spend the summer at his country seat, "Soldier's Retreat," on the north bank of the Columbia, above Vancouver, Wash.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ebstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are registered at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N.J., for a stay during July.

Mrs. Philip Kiehl and daughter, Jane, will spend the summer at the Allaire House, Spring Lake Beach, N.J., while Lieutenant Kiehl is on duty at San José, Costa Rica.

Mrs. Margaret Shollenberger, widow of Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th U.S. Inf., and family have taken an apartment for the season at 1413 Wesley avenue, Ocean City, N.J.

Mrs. J. C. Kelton is going early in July to Seattle to visit her son, William S. Kelton, and will go to the Panama Exposition in August, when Mrs. W. S. Kelton will accompany her.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., sailed from New York city June 24 for Colon, Panama, on the Panama Railroad Company steamship Alliance. He was accompanied by his younger son, who is in the Harvard Medical School.

Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, of Galveston, Texas, on June 24 entertained at dinner at their residence for Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., Major and Mrs. Davison, Mrs. R. C. Burleson, Major Allen and Col. W. K. Wright.

Major William L. Kneeder, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Martha, will sail on the P.M.S.S. Korea July 3 for the Orient. Before returning to their home at Coronado, Cal., they will travel extensively in China, Australia, New Zealand and South America.

Lieut. and Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, U.S.N., announce the arrival of a son at the home of their parents, Grand Rapids, Wis., June 20, 1915. The young son was christened Falkland Mackinnon, after his grandfather, June 23. The mother and son are both doing well.

The commemorative tribute to Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., read at the recent reunion of the Class of 1867, U.S.M.A., was by William J. Roe, of the Class of '67, not by Fayette W. Roe, who was of the Class of '71, as an error in names made it appear in a note published last week.

Dr. W. J. Maloney, formerly a professor in Fordham University, who has been serving as a surgeon with the Dardanelles expeditionary force, is in a hospital in Alexandria suffering from paralysis of the right leg and a gunshot wound in the right wrist. He expects to return home to America. Dr. Maloney is a son-in-law of Mr. Alexander R. McKim, architect, of New York.

"In this year's class at the U.S. Military Academy graduated the youngest son of Col. M. F. Harmon," writes a correspondent. "It makes the only case of three brothers who graduated from West Point. Colonel Harmon is also a graduate, and his two daughters married graduates. The Harmon family surely takes the record for the number of West Pointers in the Service."

Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, wife of Commander Campbell, has left Washington to visit her father, George H. Strong, of No. 271 Lee street, Oakland, Cal. Commander Campbell has recently been detached from duty as Secretary of the General Board, and has left Washington for the Pacific coast, to take command of the cruiser New Orleans. Mrs. Campbell will remain with her father during the period of her husband's duty at sea.

Officers of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., recently elected for the ensuing year are the following: Commander, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; junior vice commander, 2d Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, U.S.V.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A.; chaplain, Lieut. Col. George Robinson, U.S.A.; council, P.A. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., 2d Lieut. Sheridan Ferree, U.S.V., Mr. Arthur A. Birney, Capt. Howard L. Prince, U.S.V., and 2d Lieut. Francis B. Wheaton, U.S.V.

Harrison Shaler, the seventeen-year-old son of the late Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Ordnance Department, has been appointed by Representative Merrill Moores, of Indianapolis, Ind., to a cadetship at West Point, to enter in June, 1916, provided he passes the required conditions for admission. The appointment is the result of a competitive examination of five candidates before a board composed of two officers of the Army and one civilian professor. Young Shaler made 352 points out of a possible 400, the next best candidate obtaining 335 points. The mother of Mr. Shaler was formerly Miss Florence Stidham, of this city, and General Shaler was on duty in this city for a number of years in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Among recent visitors at the New York store of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company were: U.S. Navy and Marine Corps—Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert, Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, Capt. William Hopkins, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Jackson, Lieut. A. B. Reed, Comdr. O. P. Jackson, Major George C. Reid, Lieut. William D. Chandler, jr., Comdr. W. S. Turpin, Lieut. G. J. Rowcliff, Rear Admirals N. R. Usher, H. T. Mayo, Ensign J. I. Hale, Lieut. C. A. Jones, Comdr. W. S. Crosley, Lieut. E. H. Williams, Lieut. I. F. Dortch, Ensign F. S. Craven, Surg. J. E. Leys, Lieut. R. S. Holmes, Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly, Commodore A. V. Wedhams, Ensign G. F. Howell, Lieut. E. H. Loftin, Lieut. A. M. Charlton. U. S. Army—Lieut. R. P. Glasburn, Lieut. Col. L. S. Roudiez, Lieut. C. C. Griffith, Lieut. T. L. Crystal, Capt. Floyd Kramer, Capt. J. H. Bradford, Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Major L. F. Foster, Major C. McK. Saltzman, Col. E. A. Root, Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, Lieut. B. A. Dixon, Capt. W. McK. Lambdin, Capt. W. Mitchell, Lieut. R. V. Venable, Capt. J. P. Hopkins, Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, Capt. J. R. Harris.

Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., is at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H.

Capt. Charles G. Mettler, U.S.A., will leave Washington shortly for duty in Hawaii.

Major James T. Dean, U.S.A., is registered at the Imperial, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, who has been seriously ill for the past month, is improving.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. David McD. Le Breton and children arrived at the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., on June 27.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, U.S.A., were dinner hosts at their quarters at Fort Adams, R.I., on June 25.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., was a bridge hostess at Newport, R.I., on June 26.

A daughter, Mary Alger, was born to Ensign and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, jr., U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on June 21, 1915.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., are spending the week-end with the latter's brother in Baltimore county, Md.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Edwin Davis, 5th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, Alanson Barnum, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on June 25.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and family arrived at Jamestown, R.I., on July 1, where they have leased a cottage.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, jr., U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Judge, are taking a trip through the Yellowstone Park.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., was a passenger on board the S.S. New York, sailing from New York for Liverpool on June 26.

Comdr. George W. Laws, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., were registered at the Newport Golf Club last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward J. Dorn and Col. and Mrs. Selden A. Day are among the Service people who will spend the summer on the West coast.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen left Washington June 29 on an automobile trip to Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. J. Boush and Miss Geraldine Boush left Washington on July 2 for Honolulu, where Admiral Boush will assume command of the naval station.

The Misses Paulding, daughters of Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., of Fairfield, Conn., are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Bunce, at her home in Middletown, Conn.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., and Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., left Washington June 25 for Jamestown, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the season.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. H. Bowman were among the guests at the marriage of Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker and Mr. Gurnee Munn, which took place in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 28.

Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Clark, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Alma Louise Hodges, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges, at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai closed their apartment at the Westmoreland, in Washington, this week, and left for Squirrel Island, Me., where they expect to remain several months.

Among the Service people registered at the Ebbitt, Washington, during the past week were Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired, of Dayton, Ohio, and Lieut. John H. Stutesman, U.S.A.

The New York Times for Sunday, June 27, publishes a picture of the wedding party of Miss Eleanor Vidmer and Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire, U.S.A., whose marriage took place at West Point, N.Y., on June 15.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., who has been at Atlantic City, N.J., for the past few weeks recovering from an attack of neuritis, is much improved, and with Mrs. Chester expects to return to Washington shortly.

Col. J. Walker Benét, U.S.A., will leave Washington shortly for Mobile, Ala., where he has been ordered to the works of the Mobile Stove and Pulley Manufacturing Company on official business for the Ordnance Department.

Recent additions to the Army and Navy colony at Newport, R.I., include Comdr. and Mrs. William G. Cole and Miss Cole, who are staying at the Faisneau; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen Slocum, who are at the Muenchinger King; Med. Dir. Lucien G. Heneberger, U.S.N., also at the Muenchinger King; Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, U.S.A., at the Hill Top Inn, and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, wife of Captain Gleaves, U.S.N., and Miss Eveline Gleaves, who have arrived at the Tennant cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

Thousands of Catholics from Washington, D.C., and vicinity worshiped in the open air on the Fort Myer drill field June 27, where a military mass was celebrated by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A., assisted by dignitaries of the Church from Washington and elsewhere. A temporary altar erected at the north end of the field, with Arlington National Cemetery to the right and the hills of Virginia to the south and west, was almost completely surrounded by the throngs of men and women. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 persons attended the mass. The mass started at 10:30 o'clock. From 10 until 10:30 a sacred concert was given by the Knights of Columbus Choral Society and the 5th U.S. Cavalry band and orchestra. Chaplain O'Keefe was assisted in the celebration of the mass by Rev. A. J. Donlon, S.J., president of Georgetown University, as deacon, and the Rev. Louis J. O'Hearne, of the Catholic University, as subdeacon. Rev. George A. Dougherty was master of ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Joseph J. Kuhn, of Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown. The sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. D. D. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America. The confirmation of fifteen little girls from Arlington, in dainty white dresses and veils, was a feature of the ceremony. Among the officers present in uniform was Gen. J. J. O'Connell, U.S.A., who (then captain) in the Spanish-American War rose from a sick bed to go to the front with his company (E, 1st U.S. Infantry), and was twice brevetted for "distinguished gallantry on the field." The O'Connell family have given many bishops and generals to the Church and the Army, the present dignitaries, however, being the first of the name in those professions in this country. After the field mass Gen. and Miss O'Connell were entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. Menoher, of the Artillery, at Fort Myer, while Major O'Keefe, chaplain of the 5th Cavalry, entertained Bishop O'Connell.

Lieut. Comdr. Luther M. Overstreet, U.S.N., is registered at the Willard, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol are the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell Chamberlin at Monterey, Pa.

A son, Davis Jackson, was born to Paymr. and Mrs. Victor S. Jackson, U.S.N., at Chevy Chase, Md., June 16, 1915.

Mrs. Henry Percy, widow of Medical Director Percy, is at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for the season.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., are spending the early summer at Heaton Hall, in the Berkshires.

Mrs. James Woodruff, wife of Major Woodruff, U.S.A., and children will leave Washington shortly for Woodbury Forest, Va.

Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall are the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Hall, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. Richard Lodor, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton at "Fernside," Tyringham, in the Berkshires.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., arrived at Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Canada, this week, for a month's stay.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant is at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., for the season. Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke are also recent arrivals at the Maplewood.

The Misses Rucker, daughters of the late General Rucker, U.S.A., will be located at the Hotel Windsor, Cape May, N.J., for the months of July and August.

A charming picture of Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, wife of General Macomb, U.S.A., President of the Army War College, appears in the Washington Post for June 27.

Mrs. Alexander E. Williams and children have joined Captain Williams at his new station in St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Williams plan a visit to the exposition later in the fall.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and the Misses Aleshire will remain at their S street residence, in Washington, until the latter part of July, when they have planned a Western trip.

Miss Fay Doyen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, of the Marine Barracks, Washington, is spending several weeks at Annapolis, Md., as the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Valiant.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann and her young daughter, Phyllis, are spending a few weeks at the Hotel Tremont, Sea Girt, en route from Washington to join Major Hartmann at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Earl Biscoe, U.S.A., until recently Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Santiago, Cuba, was operated upon at St. Agnes's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., last week, where he is rapidly recovering.

A son, Charles Edgar, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles Laurence Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., June 17, 1915. He is a grandson of Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., and the late Hon. Charles Halsey Moore, of Plattsburg, N.Y.

The Washington Post for June 27 publishes a picture of Mrs. Lewis Hayes Watkins, wife of Captain Watkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Mrs. Watkins was formerly Miss Ruth Bliss, and her marriage was an important social event in Washington in the early spring.

Lieut. Comdr. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., who with Mrs. Madison left Washington last week to motor to Newport, R.I., was cut by the broken glass of his wind shield in a collision on Sixth avenue, New York, when passing through that city on June 26. Mrs. Madison was uninjured.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, wife of Colonel Rafferty, U.S.A., now on duty at Honolulu, Hawaii. Miss Mercedes Rafferty and Mr. William C. Rafferty, jr., have been in New London, Conn., for over the Yale-Harvard boat races. They will visit both Newport and Narragansett Pier later in the summer.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital, Washington, July 1. Surgeons reported that the operation was highly successful and that Mr. Roosevelt is doing well.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., Military Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, has returned to Berlin from the Galician front, where, according to an account in the Washington Post for June 28, he was knocked down by the air pressure of an exploding shell at Rawa Ruska. He was also under heavy shrapnel fire at other points on the battle front.

Among the thousands of spectators of the naval parade and pageant at Atlantic City, N.J., on June 25, were the Admiral of the Navy George Dewey, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., Comdr. William L. Burdick, U.S.N., Comdr. Charles E. Rommel, U.S.N., Ensign Alexander Macomb, U.S.N., Comdr. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., and Capt. Edward T. Witherspoon, U.S.N.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., is quoted as saying at Panama July 1 that his connection with the government construction of the Panama Canal henceforth would be chiefly advisory. His resignation of the governorship of the Canal Zone takes effect late in November after hearings by a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee on Canal Estimates. In the meantime Col. Chester Harding, who is slated to succeed Major General Goethals as Governor, has assumed active duties with the latter's advice and guidance. Major General Goethals announced that he would leave the Canal Zone in August for a two months' leave, to return in November to prepare his annual report on canal estimates. Upon his retirement from the active list of the Army he said that he expected to take a long rest.

A very enjoyable tea was given at Alcatraz, Cal., on June 13, by Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Ellis, 14th U.S. Cav., in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Nalle, 12th Inf., visiting here from Nogales, Ariz. Mrs. Ellis was assisted in receiving by Mrs. E. P. Nalle, of Washington, D.C. The decorations were pink. The list of guests was: Col. and Mrs. Shanks, the Misses Shanks, Major and Mrs. Hirsch, Major Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs. Pope, Captain Griffin, Chaplain and Mrs. Osseward, Captain McBrayer, Captain Rose, Captain Wilen, Mrs. E. P. Nalle, Lieutenant Kearns, Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Loeb, Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce, Lieut. and Mrs. Estey, Lieutenant Conway, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Miss Price, Lieutenant Ball. The out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, the Misses Hathaway, Mrs. Leila Ellis, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Miss Richards, Mr. Colston, Mrs. Merriman.

Dr. A. Babcock and wife, of Iowa, have been spending a month with their son, Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, and family at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Alexander M. Thackara, wife of the American Consul General at Paris, is seriously ill. She is a daughter of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

Among the professional papers presented at the spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Buffalo on June 24, 1915, was one by Lieut. (J.G.) E. E. Wilson, U.S.N., entitled "A Basis for Rational Design of Heat Transfer Apparatus." This paper was well received and was discussed at length by the members of the society. Lieutenant Wilson is a member of the class of student officers which has just completed its course at Columbia University, each member of which had the degree of master of arts conferred upon him at the last graduation.

Miss Violet Ruth Erskine, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Vern Scott Purnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married quietly June 23, 1915, in the Presidio Chapel, San Francisco, Cal., by Chaplain Randolph. Only members of the bride's family were present. Lieut. Junius W. Jones, a classmate of the groom, was his best man. After a two weeks' honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. Purnell will be at home at Fort Scott, Cal.

ADMISSIONS TO WEST POINT.

One hundred and forty-five cadet candidates successful at the examinations held in March were admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point in June. In addition thirty-six candidates were to be admitted on July 1 as a result of the May examination.

CANDIDATES SUCCESSFUL IN MARCH.

Following is an alphabetical list of cadet candidates admitted in June as a result of the March examination, with state and district from which appointed; P stands for Principal; A for Alternate; A L for At Large; and ordinal figures refer to number of Congressional district.

Achatz, Francis Joseph, Conn., P., Sen. McLean; Adcock, Clarence Lionel, Mass., P., 13th; Agnew, Pierre Alexander, N.Y., P., 31st; Algeltinger, George Bicker, Ohio, P., 7th; Alexander, Henry Milton, N.C., P., Sen. Overman; Argo, Edward Yancey, Ala., P., 4th; Axelson, Oscar Alfred, Idaho, Sen. Borah.

Bayby, Robert Edwin, Mo., P., 9th; Baish, Charles Francis, N.Y., P., 15th; Banister, Percival Bolling, U.S.A.L.; Barragan, Milo Benson, Minn., P., 2d; Barriger, William Lillard, Ky., P., 8th; Barth, George Bittmann, Kas., P., 1st; Bell, Clyde Beauchamp, Tenn., P., 4th; Bellingier, Edmund Bellingier, U.S.A.L.; Bishop, Hoel Smith, jr., U.S.A.L.; Bixby, Gilbert Edwin, Texas, P., Sen. Sheppard; Blanchard, Charles Clifton, Texas, P., Rep. at Large Garrett; Boineau, Leon Calhoun, S.C., 2d A., 7th; (Continued on page 1408.)

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A despatch received at London July 1 from Athens says the Allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Gallipoli peninsula, to the western edge of which Gen. Ian Hamilton's report of June 30 carried his forces. No official confirmation is obtainable.

The enlistment of an additional 50,000 men for the navy was sanctioned in the British House of Commons June 29. Recruiting for the navy has gone so smoothly that the full complement of 250,000 men already has been enrolled.

An attempt by German warships to bombard the Russian port of Windau, in Courland province, and land troops was repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued July 1 at headquarters of the General Staff at Petrograd. The communication also states that one German torpedo boat was blown up by a mine. Russian torpedo boats engaged the enemy's cruisers, and other Russian torpedo boats protecting these operations from the north compelled the enemy to retire, it is said.

Scandinavian authorities reported June 30 that Germany was making plans for a new campaign by which the British and French cargo steamers leaving the United States with munitions of war for the Allies would be torpedoed by German submarines. The torpedoing of the steamer *Armenian* on June 29 with a cargo of horses is probably the beginning of this campaign.

The British torpedo boat destroyer *Lightning* was damaged on the night of July 1 off the east coast of England by a mine or torpedo explosion. She is now in harbor. Fourteen of the crew are reported as missing. This announcement was contained in an official communication issued by the British Admiralty. The *Lightning* was built in 1895. She was a vessel of 320 tons, and her armament consisted of one 12-pounder and five 6-pound guns. In times of peace her complement was fifty men.

The French Ministry of Marine announce that a French torpedo boat captured between Cape Matapan, Greece, and Crete a small Greek sailing ship which was navigating with false papers and carrying a mission of Turkish officers sent by Enver Pacha into Tripoli to carry gifts to the Senouli.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Nasmith, British navy, for taking his submarine into the sea of Marmora and sinking Turkish transports, storeships and a gunboat. Two officers of the submarine, Lieuts. Guy d'Oyly-Hughes and Robert Brown, received the Distinguished Service Cross. Each of the crew received the Distinguished Service Medal.

An Austrian official announcement of June 27 says that one of their submarines on June 26 torpedoed and sank an Italian torpedo boat in the Northern Adriatic.

The British supplementary naval estimate issued June 26 provides for the addition of another 50,000 officers and men to the navy. This would bring the total personnel for 1915 up to 300,000 officers and men. The last vote, of 250,000 men, was made in February last.

An official communication issued by the British Admiralty June 23 states that the British armored cruiser *Roxburgh* was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea June 20. The damage sustained was not serious and the cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties. The *Roxburgh* is a vessel of 10,550 tons, and is 450 feet long. Her complement in peace times was 665 men. The cruiser was built in 1904, and her best speed was 19.8 knots.

It is estimated that Germany uses 750,000 bales of cotton annually in the manufacture of explosives, and her complaint of the British embargo is prompted by the fear of a cotton famine rather than by the danger of a scarcity of food. It is reported that to meet this difficulty the manufacture of cotton goods in Germany after Aug. 1 has been forbidden.

With reference to an interview published in the United States, in which Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was quoted

as saying that fifty per cent. of the shells used by the French were manufactured in the United States, the French Ministry of War made the following statement: "Neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French artillery made use of any shells whatever manufactured in the United States."

It is reported that orders for shrapnel placed in this country by the Allies have been changed so as to call for high explosive shells.

Replying to a question in the Imperial Parliament, Lieutenant General Oka, the War Minister, stated recently that the Japanese had sold 25,000,000 yen worth of arms to one of the friendly countries in Europe. The army has also received an order from a friendly country for arms; and the authorities instructed the Taihei Company to supply the demand. Besides 8,000,000 yen worth of wool and 7,000,000 yen worth of boots are to be sold to a certain country, and these orders will have been executed by October next.

A table compiled from German data, and published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 6, gives the total of losses in merchant ships of the British, French and Russians from attacks by German submarines around the English coast in the period between Feb. 18 (the beginning of the German submarine war zone) and May 18. This table contains a list of 111 allied ships sunk, together with the nationality and tonnage of each, and a charted map of the British Isles showing where each ship was sunk. In describing the achievements of the German submarines against their foes—the neutral ships sunk are not included—the Frankfurter Zeitung's article says, in part: "In the period of three months since the 18th of February, a day memorable for history, our submarines have inflicted on the enemy merchant shipping, in the first place the English merchant marine, a total loss of 111 ships with a displacement of 234,239 tons. The figures may, perhaps, not seem especially large in comparison with the gigantic number of merchant ships flying the flag of the enemy. But in this method of warfare the percentage loss of ships of our opponent as compared with his total does not count, but rather the fact that through the regularity and inevitableness of the marine catastrophes the enemy shipping shall be disturbed as poignantly as possible, and that there should as a result of this disturbance appear in the economic life of England phenomena similar to those which the English plan of the isolation of Germany aims at without, however, having succeeded in getting any nearer to its goal, owing to the inherent strength and power of adaptation of German business."

The number of casualties in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, England, some time ago, by German warships, was 127 killed and 567 injured. This was announced June 24 by Under Secretary Grace in the House of Commons. He stated that fourteen air attacks, chiefly against undefended towns, caused the death of 56 persons, 24 men, 21 women and 11 children, and the wounding of 138, of whom 35 were women and 17 children.

As noted before in these columns the U.S. Soldiers' Home at Washington is making a collection of the portraits of the governors of the home. Photographs have been secured of all of them except the following: Col. I. B. Crane, governor, 1851-1853; Lieut. Col. T. L. Alexander, acting governor, 1858-1864; Col. Albenmarle Cady, governor, 1869-1870. Anyone willing to loan a photograph, or who can furnish any information concerning members of the families of these officers with whom the home could communicate, will kindly inform the treasurer, U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

A small volume of hitherto unpublished verse entitled "Unlucky Numbers," by Miss I. E. Craney, is about to be issued by the press of the Star Democrat, of Easton, Md. The conditional publication of this volume was announced several months ago. The cover design, by Miss Alice M. Cox, of Easton, is a very artistic illustration of the title and also of the prefatory poem. Copies may be obtained directly from the author, Miss I. E. Craney, Box 224, Easton, Md. Price \$1. The edition is limited to one hundred copies.

A new and notable feature of the Grand Army encampment in Washington and the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will be a special memorial service on Sunday, Sept. 26, for the departed soldiers of the Republic and the women who have helped them in their good works. This will be held at the Peace Cross, Mt. St. Alban, the site of the great cathedral the Episcopal Church is building. The Peace Cross was erected at the end of the Spanish War and marks the establishment of peace at that time and the beginning of the peace conferences at The Hague.

The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., has decided to double its plant to fill huge war orders for machine guns immediately by evicting the tenants of a three-story factory adjacent to its present main building. This building has not been used for firearms manufacture since the close of the Civil War.

The "Anuario del Instituto Geografico Militar," issued by the 3d Division of the General Staff of the Army of Argentina, has recently appeared in its third volume, for the year 1914. It is published under the direction of Colonel of Artillery D. Benjamin Garcia Aparicio, Chief of Division, and is a large and handsome volume accompanied by many maps and diagrams.

Two men were hurt, although not fatally, when an explosion in the E. I. du Pont de Nemours powder works at Wayne, N.J., June 26, demolished the corning mill where a half-ton of black powder was being made. The explosion occurred just after a clap of thunder, and it is supposed that the lightning must have hit the mill.

Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, under date of San Diego, Cal., June 9, 1915, in a complimentary letter to Col. William C. Davis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., says: "The Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, was greatly pleased to note the excellent appearance of the troops from Fort Rosecrans and the military snap displayed by them during the parade on Tuesday, June 8,

1915, which the Commander-in-Chief had the honor of reviewing; and considers that they reflected great credit upon the Service."

The Rotary Club of San Antonio, Texas, has passed a resolution stating that the semi-weekly band concerts at Fort Sam Houston have become a source of great pleasure to the people of San Antonio through the efforts and thoughtfulness of the military authorities in arranging them to suit the convenience of civilians and adopting rules and regulations that insure the comfort and pleasure of all who attend. The resolution also went on to say: "That the Rotary Club of San Antonio, in the name of all who have spent pleasant hours listening to the sweet strains of the Army bands, hereby extends thanks to Major Gen. Frederick Funston, Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, the band directors, the musicians and all others in any way responsible for the concerts." A copy of this resolution was sent to Major General Funston, Lieutenant Colonel Heard and to each of the bandmasters.

THE ARMY.

LATE WESTERN DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Leave two months, about June 1, to Major Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav. (June 23, Western D.)
Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 23, Western D.)
Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., in addition to his other duties is detailed to command a camp for troops of the Regular Army to be in operation on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco from July 10 to Aug. 15. (June 22, Western D.)
Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., detailed as Q.M. of a camp for troops of the Regular Army on the military reservation, Presidio of San Francisco, from July 10 to Aug. 15. (June 22, Western D.)
First Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., will report at military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915, for duty as ordnance officer of the camp. (June 22, Western D.)
Leave two months, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1915, is granted 1st Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 22, Western D.)

S.O. JUNE 30, 1915, WAR DEPT.
First Lieut. Herbert A. Smith, M.R.C., to active duty, July 13, at Fort Porter, N.Y. until July 24, 1915.
First Lieut. William A. Smith, M.R.C., to active duty on each of following dates at Fort Moultrie, S.C.: July 5, July 19 and Aug. 4.
The resignation of 2d Lieut. Roger H. Williams, 7th Inf., as officer of Army is accepted, June 30.
Leave five days to Major Carl F. Hartmann, S.C.
Leave four months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Frank S. Benson, C.E.
The following officers will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for duty as instructors at camp of instruction of the Florida Militia, at Yonkon, Fla., July 19 to 25, 1915: First Lieuts. George C. Bowen, 20th Inf., Joseph M. Cummins, 18th Inf., Olin O. Ellis, Inf., and Jesse Gaston, Inf.
Leave two months, Aug. 10, 1915, to Capt. William M. Fassett, Signal Corps.
The leave granted Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M.C., is extended one month.

G.O. 37, JUNE 16, 1915, WAR DEPT.
I.—Par. II, G.O. 82, War D., 1914, amendatory of Sec. 2, Par. IV, G.O. 22, War D., 1913, as amended, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:
All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Central Department and Southern Department will be regarded as members of Co. B, Signal Corps, stationed at The Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.
II.—1. Further amends Par. III, G.O. 72, War D., 1911 (amendatory of G.O. 118, War D., 1909), as amended, prescribing the organization of the Field Artillery School of Fire Detachment (white). It will consist of a total of seventy-seven men.
2. Par. 2, G.O. 118, War D., 1909, prescribing the organizations of the service school detachments, as amended, is further amended so as to provide for a detachment for the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., as follows:
School of Musketry Detachment (White).—Master signal electrician, 1; sergeant, first class, Signal Corps, 1; sergeants, Signal Corps, 2; corporals, Signal Corps, 4; privates, Signal Corps, 2; regimental sergeants major, 2; battalion sergeants major, 6; first sergeants, 4; quartermaster sergeants, 3; sergeants, 16; corporals, 9; artificers, 7; musicians, 4; cooks, 6; saddler, 1; horseshoer, 1; privates, 25—total, 94.
III.—1. The enlisted strength of the Army will be maintained as prescribed in the Tables of Organization, 1914, and in such changes in those tables as may be published from time to time.
2. Estimates for pay and allowances of the authorized enlisted strength of the Army will hereafter be based primarily on Tables of Organization.
3. Until such time as appropriations are available for their pay, the number of non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of special grades carrying extra pay for grade to be appointed in regiments and other separate tactical organizations to provide men for detail with provisional units, will be limited to that prescribed in G.O. 8, War D., 1912, as amended.
4. Such enlisted men heretofore appointed in excess of the numbers prescribed in G.O. 8, War D., 1912, as amended, under the provisions of the Tables of Organization, 1914, are not at the present time additional to those numbers, and are to be detailed from the troops, batteries and companies to which they properly belong. Such enlisted men now in excess may be carried until absorbed by the occurrence of vacancies in their respective grades.
5. The foregoing does not apply to the additional non-commissioned officers authorized in the Tables of Organization, page 78, under the heading "Additional Enlisted Strength—Line."
6. Hereafter, as appropriations become available, organizations will be informed by letters of instruction from the Adjutant General's Office of such increase in enlisted strength of statutory organizations as may be warranted to provide personnel for provisional units, until all organizations have been brought up to the strength prescribed in the Tables of Organization.

G.O. 32, JUNE 3, 1915, WAR DEPT.
I. Publishes regulations for the examination and classification of gunners of Field Artillery, which are not to take effect until the next period of field training. The order is one of thirty-two pages. The following are extracts from it:
Examinations will take place where batteries or detachments are serving and will be held each year, beginning in the first month of the period of field training on such dates as may be designated by the commanders who convene the boards.
Candidates, to be classed as expert first class gunners, must attain an average of not less than 85 per cent. in each subject prescribed in Par. 7 of this order or an average of not less than 80 per cent. in each subject prescribed in Par. 6 of this order; to be classed as first class gunners, a general average of not less than 85 per cent., with an average in each subject of not less than 75 per cent.; to be classed as second class gunners, a general average of not less than 75 per cent., with an average in each subject of not less than 65 per cent.
The rating of a gunner as expert first class, first class, or second class will continue for the period during which he is entitled to pay as gunner as prescribed in Army Regulations.

With the exceptions mentioned in Par. 8 of this order examinations of candidates from batteries will include the following:

Subjects.	Value of subjects.	Gun batteries.	Howitzer batteries.
Direct laying	24	24	42
Indirect laying	18	18	18
Laying for range	18	18	18
Fuse setting	8	8	8
Drill of the gun squad	8	8	8
Matériel	8	8	8

Examinations of candidates from the regimental and battalion non-commissioned staffs, headquarters detachments, agents and mounted orderlies, and of any first class gunner who so elects will include the following:

Subjects.	Value of subjects.
Use of the battery commander's telescope	10
Computation of firing data	12
Range finding	12
Reconnaissance	12
Panoramic sketching	8
Road sketching	10
Use of telephones	10
Visual signaling	12
Receiving, carrying, and delivering messages	10

II. G.O. 161, War D., 1911, relating to regulations for the examination and classification of gunners of Field Artillery, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 1, War D., 1912; by Par. VII, G.O. 11, War D., 1912; and by G.O. 45, War D., 1913, is rescinded.

G.O. 38, JUNE 23, 1915, WAR DEPT.

1. Camps for troops of the Regular Army under the supervision and control of department commanders will be established: One at or near Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; one at or near Chickamauga Park, Ga., and one at Ludington, Mich., from July 5 to Aug. 8, 1915, inclusive; and one at or near the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from July 10 to Aug. 15, 1915, inclusive, for instruction and demonstration of principles of tactics and field maneuvers.
2. Men between the ages of eighteen and thirty years and with such physical and other qualifications as shall be required and specified by the War Department in regulations may attend at these camps, provided no expense to the United States is incurred thereby.
3. Each such attendant whose proficiency for commission in the Volunteers is demonstrated will be certified to the War Department by respective department commanders, for the information of the President, in the execution to be given by him of Secs. 6 and 7 of the act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war, approved April 25, 1914.
By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 21, JUNE 16, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of May, 1915, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

BULLETIN 22, JUNE 17, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes a tabulated statement, which shows the standing of the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, based on figures of merit attained at target practice during the year 1914.
Those companies, the reports of whose practices did not reach The Adjutant General of the Army prior to May 27, 1915, are not classified.

The standing of the leading companies in the practice is as follows:

12-inch mortars, 121st Co., Capt. J. A. Thomas; mean figure of merit, 35.50.
14-inch rifles, 10th Co., Capt. N. Stayton, 9.74.
12-inch rifles, 69th Co., Capt. R. C. Marshall, jr., 68.82.
10-inch rifles, 5th Co., Capt. S. G. Shartle, 69.22.
8-inch rifles, 33d Co., Capt. F. B. Edwards, 52.64.
6-inch rifles, 55th Co., Capt. C. W. Waller, 42.15.
5-inch rifles, 100th Co., Capt. P. H. Worcester, 19.48.
4.7-inch rifles, 120th Co., 2d Lieut. H. W. Stark, 9.20.
3-inch rifles, 104th Co., 2d Lieut. D. N. Swan, jr., 77.50.
In mine practice the following sixteen companies made a figure of merit of 100: 155th, Capt. D. Y. Beckham; 156th, Capt. E. J. Wallace; Det. 52d, 2d Lieut. E. Roth, jr.; 181st and 146th, Capt. H. C. Barnes; 135th and 165th, Capt. G. W. Cocheu; 136th, Capt. L. C. Brinton, jr.; 139th, Capt. E. L. Gilmer; 72d, Capt. J. P. Hopkins; 28th, Capt. J. M. Page; 34th, 1st Lieut. J. E. Townes; 150th, Capt. E. A. Greenough, and 104th, Capt. H. J. Hatch.

In fire command practice two batteries, the 69th and 73d Cos., stood No. 1, with a final figure of merit of 66.80; with three batteries, the 49th, 50th, 5th and 89th, stood No. 1; figure of merit, 35.81. With four batteries, the 88th, 133d, 100th and 157th Cos., stood No. 1; figure of merit, 22.55.

In fort command practice the leaders in each class was as follows: Two fire commands—Fort Williams, 1st and 1st mine, 50.62; three fire commands—Fort Ruger, 1st, 2d and 1st mine, 44.83; four fire commands—Fort Monroe, 1st, 2d and 3d mine, 44.49; seven fire commands—Fort Worden, 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th mine, 27.04.

BULLETIN 23, JUNE 18, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order rescinds Bulletin No. 48, War D., 1914, and publishes new regulations and information concerning the attendance of young men at camps for troops of the Regular Army in substitution therefor.

CIR. 2, JUNE 17, 1915, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

1. The first section of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System will hereafter include the line and cables from Fairbanks south to and including Valdez, Fort Liscum, Cordova and Seward, with headquarters at Valdez, Alaska.
2. The second section will include the remainder of the land lines and all radio stations in the interior of Alaska, with headquarters at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Brig. Gen., C.S.O. of the Army.

G.O. 5, JUNE 8, 1915, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

This order publishes instructions governing the classified civil service as applied to the Engineer Department at large. It is an order of forty-two pages, with an index.

G.O. 14, JUNE 4, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

This order gives instructions regarding the 9th and 15th Cavalry for service in the Philippine Islands, which were subsequently revoked.

G.O. 15, JUNE 17, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

A joint camp of instruction for Field Artillery organizations of the Militia will be held at Fort Sill, Okla., July 5 to 14, inclusive. The following Militia Field Artillery organizations serving in this department are authorized to attend: New Mexico, Battery A, Field Artillery, Organized Militia of New Mexico, Roswell.
Texas, Battery A, Field Artillery, Organized Militia of Texas, Dallas.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes in Army Regulations 28, June 24, 1915, War D., change Pars. 1028, 1029, 1035, 1036, 1041, 1044, 1045, 1057, 1299, 1300 and 1337, Army Regulations, and Par. 1307½ is added, to take effect July 1, 1915. This new paragraph is as follows: 1307½. An enlisted man on duty at a place where there are no public quarters available may, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, be paid commutation of quarters at the rate of \$15 per month, in lieu of hiring quarters for him at Government expense. (C. A. R., No. 28, June 24, 1915.)

CHANGES NO. 27, JUNE 12, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 602, 733, 966, and 1170, Army Regulations,

are changed, and Par. 115½ is added to Army Regulations. Par. 115½ is as follows:

115½. In case of a non-commissioned officer who is transferred without loss of rank or grade from an organization in the Philippine Department, Hawaiian Department, or the Canal Zone to an organization serving within the continental limits of the United States, or vice versa, the regimental adjutant, or the authority competent to make original appointments to the grade involved, will indorse upon the warrant of such non-commissioned officer the following: "Transferred from (organization) to (organization) by (state authority) without loss of rank or grade (date)." (C.A.R., No. 27, June 12, 1915.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Henry C. Smithers, G.S. (June 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave one month and ten days, about July 5, 1915, to Major Frank H. Lawton, Q.M.C. (June 29, E.D.)

Leave two months to Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M.C. (June 29, War D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as quartermaster of the camp of instruction for Cavalry troops of the Regular Army and Militia, to be held at that post. (June 16, Western D.)

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Q.M.C., is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Aug. 2, 1915. He will upon the expiration of the leave granted him join battery to which assigned. (June 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Alexander M. Owens, Q.M.C., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty about Aug. 1, 1915. (June 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (June 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. Easton, Q.M.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur T. Hayes, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Barrancas for duty. (June 25, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 134, War D., June 10, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergt. George Bray, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1915, instead of Aug. 5, 1915. (June 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 134, War D., June 10, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 6, 1915, instead of Aug. 5, 1915. (June 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 134, War D., June 10, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Thomas T. Long, Q.M.C., is revoked. (June 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John M. Clarke, Q.M.C., Hawaiian Department, on first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal. (June 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ralph D. Horne, Q.M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as pay clerk. (June 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles B. Oldfield, Q.M.C., Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 28, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Pay Clerk H. E. Wilson, Q.M.C. (June 5, S.D.)

Master Electr. Harry Kirsner, Q.M.C. (appointed June 23, 1915, from electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), now at Cristobal, Canal Zone, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1915, for duty. (June 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 147, War D., June 25, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Arthur T. Hayes, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that upon relief he be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (June 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Stanley Tappen, Q.M.C. (appointed June 28, 1915, from sergeant, general service, Inf.), now at the recruiting station, 1514 Main street, Dallas, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at headquarters, Southern Department. (June 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James J. Parks, Q.M.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (June 30, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., is relieved as C.O., joint camp of instruction for sanitary troops ordered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 14 to 24, inclusive, and Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., is detailed in his stead. (June 16, S.D.)

Leave two months to Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 8, S.D.)

Leave fifteen days to Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., Laredo, Texas. (June 11, S.D.)

Leave one month, about July 3, 1915, to Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C. (June 17, 2d Div.)

A board to consist of Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., is appointed at Fort Banks, Mass., July 12, 1915, to conduct the preliminary examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (June 26, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty-two days, with permission to leave the department, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the August transport, to Capt. James F. Johnston, M.C., Fort Ruger, H.T. (June 7, H.D.)

Capt. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., about June 25, 1915, for duty. (June 10, H.D.)

Leave two months, upon the arrival of his relief, is granted Capt. Addison D. Davis, M.C., El Paso, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

Leave three months, about June 24, to Capt. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., Fort Riley, Cal. (June 15, Western D.)

Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C., now on leave at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1915, for Hawaii to command Field Company E, Signal Corps. Capt. Elisha G. Abbott from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Sept. 6, 1915, for Philippines for duty as C.O., Field Company L, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. John B. Christian, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (June 25, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 143, War D., June 21, 1915, relating to Master Signal Electr. James A. Wood, is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Royal, Va., at such time as his services can be spared, instead of about July 15, 1915. (June 28, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Early E. Stradley, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent, in time to arrive July 1, 1915, to the camp for troops of the Regular Army at Ludington, Mich., for duty. (June 24, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Leave one month, about June 20, 1915, to Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp. (June 19, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, on completion of the present course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to apply for an extension of one month, to 2d Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav. (June 16, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon being relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to Capt. Robert C. Foy, 3d Cav. (June 14, S.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 113, c.s., these headquarters, directing 1st Lieut. A. H. Wilson, 3d Cav., to proceed to Mission, Texas, to join his troop, is revoked. (June 9, S.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., under medical treatment at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty will return to his proper station, Brownsville, Texas. (June 10, S.D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about June 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Willis D. Crittenberger, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. SANDS.

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav. (June 25, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about July 1, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav. (June 29, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave two months, about the date he is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Capt. Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav. (June 17, 2d Div.)

Second Lieut. John A. Considine, 6th Cav., is assigned to command the detachment at these headquarters, in addition to his other duties, and will report for duty accordingly, relieving Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp. (June 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 13, 1915, to Vetn. Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav. (June 17, 2d Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about June 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (June 7, S.D.)

Sergt. Daniel Jones, Troop L, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Hachita, N.M., and will repair to his home. (June 30, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. Robert E. Wood, 12th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service with the rank of major and will proceed to his home. (June 30, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Leave one month, about June 10, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Claude De B. Hunt, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (June 8, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Col. Augustus C. Macomb, attached to 14th Cavalry. (June 28, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 10, 1915, or when his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Falkner Heard, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (June 7, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., Maria, Texas. (June 8, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon being relieved from duty at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to 1st Lieut. Emery J. Pike, 15th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d Field Art., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. He will proceed to his home. (June 25, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave fifteen days, upon completion of duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, 3d Field Art. (June 5, S.D.)

Battery C, 3d Field Artillery, upon arrival at Anniston, Ala., about July 2, 1915, will establish at that place a camp of instruction for Field Artillery to be participated in by Militia Field Artillery. The battery while in camp will be utilized for the following purposes: Holding its own target practice and field training; carrying out the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 4, War D., 1913; holding a joint camp with the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia, as follows: Georgia, July 7-Aug. 6; Louisiana, Aug. 27; Alabama, Aug. 29-Sept. 17. (June 28, E.D.)

First Sergt. Patrick K. Daly, Battery A, 3d Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (June 29, War D.)

Sergt. Roy Norris, Battery F, 3d Field Art., Tobyhanna, Pa., is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Davenport for duty with Battery B. (June 30, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., will proceed on July 15, 1915, to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., and give such instruction to the Militia of New York in camp at that place as may be requested by the Governor. Upon the termination of the encampment he will return to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty. (June 26, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 132, June 8, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., and Par. 37 of the same order relating to Captain Lanza and to Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C., are revoked. (June 29, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 128, June 8, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., and Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C., is revoked. (June 29, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Riley, to 2d Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art. (June 8, S.D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Raymond B. Austin, 6th Field Art., Laredo, Texas. (June 11, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Par. 24, S.O. 105, May 6, 1915, War D., is amended so as to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., C.A.C., from duty as fort commander, Fort McKinley, Me., upon completion of service practice at that post. (June 26, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 2, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C. (June 28, E.D.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. Earl Biscoe, C.A.C. (June 24, War D.)

Capt. Percy Willis, C.A.C., from assignment to the 80th Company, C.A.C., about July 5, 1915, to unassigned list. He will remain in command, temporarily, of the Coast Defenses of Key West. (June 24, War D.)

Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., is assigned to the 158th Company, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army School, H.T., about July 1, 1915, and will then join that company. (June 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 88, April 16, 1915, so much of Par. 28, S.O. 98, April 28, 1915, and Par. 33, S.O. 117, May 20, 1915, War D., as relate to 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., are revoked. (June 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., from duty at West Point, N.Y., July 10, to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for assignment to a company. (June 24, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Howard L. Landers, C.A.C. (June 25, War D.)

Leave until Sept. 1, 1915, to Capt. Percy Willis, C.A.C. (June 26, War D.)

Leave one month and six days, about July 20, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Charles L. Williams, C.A.C. (June 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Pourie is transferred from the 70th Company to the 65th Company, C.A.C., about Sept. 15, 1915, and will join company. (June 28, War D.)

Each of the following captains of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, about Sept. 15, 1915, and will join companies to which transferred: William H. Monroe from the 65th to the 132d Company; Ellison L. Gilmer from the 19th to the 129th Company. (June 28, War D.)

Leave ten days, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C. (June 25, E.D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 132, June 8, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles L. Williams, C.A.C., is amended so as to transfer that officer from the 120th Company to the 4th Company, C.A.C., about Sept. 5, 1915. He will sail on the transport to leave about that date, and upon arrival at Manila will join company to which transferred. (June 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, C.A.C., from assignment to the 110th Company, C.A.C., about Sept. 1, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James H. Johnson, C.A.C., is extended one month. (June 15, Western D.)

Leave twenty-four days, July 12, 1915, and terminating in time for him to join and sail with his company from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Cecil G. Young, C.A.C. (June 24, E.D.)

Leave one month and seven days, about June 29, 1915, to

First Lieut. William N. Souter, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, July 1, at Fort Constitution, N.H., for one month. (June 24, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood, Jr., M.R.C. (June 25, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Lewis B. Porter, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, June 26, 1915. (June 26, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C. (June 28, E.D.)

First Lieut. J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, July 20, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for two months. (June 28, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, July 5, 1915, and will then proceed to the post specified after his name for duty: First Lieuts. Harry D. Offutt, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; George D. Chunn, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; and Augustus B. Jones, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. First Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, July 1, 1915, and will then report to the C.O., Walter Reed

terminate not later than Aug. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Charles A. French, C.A.C. (June 24, E.D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, C.A.C., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct him to sail on the transport scheduled to leave about Sept. 5, 1915. (June 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. John P. Leavenworth, C.A.C., from duty at Bridgeport, Conn., July 1, 1915, to Meriden, Conn., and take station to continue work on the Progressive Military Map. (June 28, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Franklin Babcock, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Portland, about Aug. 25, 1915, and will then proceed to the Coast Defenses of Pensacola for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Pensacola, about Aug. 25, to Coast Defenses of Portland for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, C.A.C., from assignment to the 152d Company, C.A.C., about Aug. 5, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cherubusco Newton, jr., C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of New Orleans, about Aug. 1, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Tampa, about Aug. 1, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for assignment to a company. (June 28, War D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James L. Walsh, C.A.C., is extended twenty-one days. (June 30, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, and to terminate not later than Sept. 5, 1915, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., C.A.C. (June 29, E.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 143, June 21, 1915, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Spiller, C.A.C., to proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty, is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., at the proper time for duty with the mine planter "Gen. Royal T. Frank." (June 29, War D.)

Leave seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, C.A.C. (June 29, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, about Aug. 25, 1915, and will then proceed to the coast defenses indicated after his name for assignment to a company:

Donald Armstrong, Pensacola.
Andrew L. Pendleton, jr., Sandy Hook.
Roy T. Cunningham, Sandy Hook.
Roger B. Colton, Southern New York.
George W. Easterday, Southern New York.
John H. Jouett, Pensacola.
John A. Brooks, jr., Tampa.
Glenn P. Anderson, Key West.
Gooding Packard, Puget Sound.
James P. Hogan, Long Island Sound.
James B. Haskell, Long Island Sound.
James C. Waddell, Southern New York.
Frank L. Hoskins, Pensacola.
Adam E. Potts, Portland.
Reiff H. Hannum, Narragansett Bay.
La Rhett L. Stuart, Boston.
Lester E. Moreton, San Francisco.
Joseph D. McCain, Savannah.
Leland H. Stanford, San Francisco.
Eugene Villaret, Boston.
Alfred E. Larabee, Southern New York. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. John M. Fisher, 145th Co., C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is detailed as sergeant to duty in connection with the Militia of Connecticut, July 1, and will be sent to Norwalk, Conn. (June 24, War D.)

Sergeant Patrick T. Barrett, 2d Co., C.A.C., from further duty with the Militia of Connecticut, July 1, 1915, and will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (June 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

First Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 1st Inf., to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (June 26, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Leave two months and twelve days, to leave the department, upon arrival at San Francisco about June 12, 1915, to Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (May 28, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months and twenty-three days, to leave the department about Aug. 12, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (May 25, H.D.)

Leave four months, upon arrival in U.S., granted 1st Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf. (June 29, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Leave two months, about July 3, to Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d Inf. (June 29, E.D.)

Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., from duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office, June 30, 1915, and upon expiration of present leave will join regiment. (June 29, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Leave one month and twenty-four days, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Manley, 4th Inf. (June 18, 2d Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

First Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (June 30, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Leave two months, about June 15, 1915, to Major Edison A. Lewis, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 11, S.D.)

Leave two months, about June 20, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Leon M. Logan, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Timothy Kennelly, Co. H, 6th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (June 26, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

The leave granted Capt. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf., is extended two months. (June 17, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (June 21, 2d Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave two months, about June 20, 1915, to Capt. Howard G. Davids, 9th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 9, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Walker E. Hobson, 9th Inf., now in vicinity of Pumpville, Texas, to Del Rio, Texas, where he will make arrangements for his detachment to join its proper organization by rail. Lieutenant Hobson is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map upon the completion of duties. (June 7, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 10, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Harry J. Keeley, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf., now on leave at Williamsport, Pa., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty at camp of instruction, Regular troops, July 5 to Aug. 8, and then revert to status of leave. (June 29, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave two months, upon completion of duty at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 11th Inf. (June 8, S.D.)

So much of Par. 35, S.O. 103, May 4, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 11th Inf. (then captain, 10th Inf.), is revoked. (June 29, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 13th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Infantry, July 1, 1915, and when relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, after that date will join regiment to which transferred. (June 26, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The following transfers of field officers of the 14th Infantry are ordered, July 1: Major Frank H. Albright from the 2d to

the 3d Battalion, with station at Fort George Wright, Wash., and Major Marcus B. Stokes from the 3d to the 2d Battalion, with station at Fort Lawton, Wash. (June 14, Western D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 144, War D., June 22, 1915, as relates to Sergt. Nick Roeser, Co. L, 14th Inf., is revoked. (June 26, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

COL. E. A. ROOT, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 1, 1915, to Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 5, S.D.)

Leave one month, about July 10, 1915, to Major James T. Moore, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 10, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

Sergeant Joseph Savage, Co. D, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 18th Infantry. He is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Arkansas and will be sent to Little Rock, Ark. (June 26, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

The leave granted Major Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is, under exceptional circumstances, extended one month. (June 7, S.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office, July 15, 1915, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join regiment. (June 28, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., July 15, 1915. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Whitman R. Conolly, 17th Inf., on or after July 1, 1915, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (June 25, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf. (June 29, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave two months, about July 20, 1915, to Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (June 14, S.D.)

Leave two months and twenty-five days, about July 1, 1915, is, under exceptional circumstances, granted Capt. Ephraim C. Peyton, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (June 15, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Archibald V. Arnold, 18th Inf., is transferred to the 5th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1915. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will proceed as soon as practicable after Aug. 1 to join company. (June 28, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

The leave granted Capt. Howard C. Price, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (June 29, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., and Robert S. Knox, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., are detailed for duty to attend camp of instruction for officers and selected enlisted men of Infantry of the Militia of the state of Washington at American Lake, Wash., from June 21 to June 25, 1915. (June 16, Western D.)

Company K, 21st Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., with a full quota of officers and equipment for garrison and field service, will proceed by rail on July 1 to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at the camp for troops of the Regular Army to be held at that post from July 10 to Aug. 15, 1915, and upon conclusion of the camp will return to proper station. (June 21, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Second Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., under medical treatment at base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty, will report for temporary duty. (June 15, S.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to apply for an extension of one month, to Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf. (June 18, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Milo C. Corey, 23d Inf., is extended two months. (June 17, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 95, April 24, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. William Dean, 23d Inf., is revoked. Lieutenant Dean is transferred to the 27th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (June 28, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Leave two months, with permission to leave the department upon arrival at San Francisco, to 1st Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (May 25, H.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months, about July 3, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Pace, 26th Inf. (June 18, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Krapf, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (June 19, 2d Div.)

Sergeant Felix Smith, Co. L, 26th Inf., Texas City, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to report July 5, 1915, for taking a course of instruction with a view of preparing for duty with the Militia. (June 26, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf. (June 18, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave three months, about July 31, 1915, to Capt. Walter S. McBroome, 28th Inf. (June 18, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf. (June 30, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Robert L. Meador, Inf., recruiting officer, will proceed on or after July 1, 1915, to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Max B. Garber, Inf., inspector-instructor, now at Boise, Idaho, will proceed at the proper time to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty as senior instructor at the state camp of instruction to be held at that post from July 7 to 16, 1915, inclusive. (June 21, Western D.)

First Lieut. Frederick J. Oermann, Inf., now at Pullman, Wash., will proceed at proper time to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty as instructor at the state camp of instruction to be held at that post from July 7 to 16, 1915, inclusive. (June 21, Western D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The appointment of Cadet Anastasio Quevedo Ver, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, to date from June 12, 1915, is announced. He will proceed to Manila for duty. (June 24, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM. The leave granted Capt. Orval P. Townsend, P.R.R. of Infantry, is extended fifteen days. (June 28, E.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Letcher Hardeman, retired, with his consent, is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to Richmond, Va., relieving Capt. Frank L. Graham, retired, from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Graham will proceed to his home. (June 24, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 141, June 18, 1915, War D., relating to Major Letcher Hardeman, retired, is revoked. (June 24, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 19, 1915, to Capt. Henry W. Stamford, retired, recruiting officer. (June 28, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of 1st Lieuts. Herbert A. Dargatz, Douglas B. Netherwood and Walter G. Kilner, aviation officers, S.C., Harrison W. Stuckey and George B. Worthington, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for examining certain enlisted men with a view to determining their qualification as aviation mechanic. (June 24, S.C.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., Felix R. Hill, M.C., and Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (June 25, E.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The 2d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, with an appropriate sanitary detachment, and the proper quota of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen,

Vt., at the proper time, by marching, to Quonset Point, R.I., so timing the march that it shall arrive at Quonset Point not later than July 23, 1915, and will upon arrival establish on the state camp ground of the state of Rhode Island at that place a camp of instruction for Cavalry for the period July 25-Aug. 1, 1915, to be participated in jointly by Militia Cavalry as follows:

Massachusetts, 1st Squadron, sanitary detachment.
Rhode Island, Provisional Squadron (three troops), sanitary detachment.

Connecticut, two troops (A and B), sanitary detachment.
Upon completion of the camp the squadron will return to Fort Ethan Allen, by marching. One unit of Bakery Company No. 1 will be sent by rail to the Cavalry camp of instruction at Quonset Point, R.I., from Washington Barracks, D.C., to arrive there about July 20, 1915. (June 25, E.D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Plattsburg Barracks, camp of instruction for troops of the Regular Army, for temporary duty: First Lieuts. Andrew D. Chaffin, Inf., Henry T. Bull, Cav., Joseph F. Taubee, 2d Cav., Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., Charles C. Herman, jr., Inf., Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., Ralph M. Parker, Cav., and David H. Scott, 5th Cav., 2d Lieuts. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf., Levin H. Campbell, jr., C.A.C., and Philip G. Blackmore, C.A.C. (June 24, War D.)

The 3d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, with an appropriate sanitary detachment and the proper quota of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at the proper time, by marching, to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., so timing the march that it shall arrive at Fishkill Plains not later than July 15, 1915, and will upon arrival establish at that place a camp of instruction for Cavalry for the period July 17-Aug. 1, 1915, to be participated in jointly by New York Militia Cavalry, as follows: One squadron (Squadron A), one machine-gun troop and sanitary detachment, July 17-24, 1915.

First Cavalry and sanitary detachment, July 25-Aug. 1, 1915.

Upon completion of the camp the squadron will return to Fort Ethan Allen, by marching. (June 25, E.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 105, E.D., June 25, 1915, as directs the 3d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, to march to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., and establish a camp of instruction at that place, is amended so as to designate the 3d Squadron, less Troop I, for that duty. (June 29, E.D.)

A camp of instruction for the Machine-gun Troop (provisional), 2d Cavalry, and the Machine-gun Company (provisional), 30th Infantry, to be participated in, jointly, by machine-gun units of the Militia at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 25-Aug. 7, 1915. Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., is detailed to command the camp. The Machine-gun Company (provisional), 30th Infantry, will be sent at the proper time by the C.O., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort Ethan Allen, under command of Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., for duty. (June 29, E.D.)

A state camp of instruction for Infantry and attached sanitary troops, Militia of Idaho, will be held at Boise Barracks, Idaho, from July 7 to 16, 1915, inclusive. (June 21, Western D.)

The 3d Battalion, 30th Inf., with an appropriate sanitary detachment and the proper quota of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, will proceed at the proper time, by marching, to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., so timing the march that it shall arrive at Fishkill Plains not later than July 15, 1915, in connection with a state camp of troops of the Militia of New York for the period of July 17-Aug. 1, 1915. Upon conclusion of the camp the battalion will return to its station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by marching. (June 29, E.D.)

A camp of instruction for the Machine-gun Troop (provisional), 11th Cav., to be participated in, jointly, by machine-gun units of the militia, will be held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 28-Aug. 6, 1915. First Lieut. Carl H. Muller, 11th Cav., is detailed to command the camp. (June 30, E.D.)

ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Staff College, and will report in person at the proper time to the commandant, The Army Service Schools, for duty accordingly: Major William A. Mitchell, C.E.; Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E.; Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav.; Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav.; Harry LaT. Cave-nough, 10th Cav.; Charles C. Winnia, 14th Cav., and George P. Tyner, 15th Cav.; Major Otho W. B. Farr, Field Art.; Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art.; Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C.; Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf.; Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf.; Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf.; George A. Herbst, 14th Inf.; Robert J. Maxey, 18th Inf.; Joseph W. Beacham, jr., 29th Inf., and Henry C. Clement, jr., 29th Inf. (June 29, War D.)

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Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3 12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2 13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2 13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4 11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2 13
Logan	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16 13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 13 23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 13 23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 13 24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 13 23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 13 23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13 23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16 24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Galveston, Texas.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., June 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam June 28.
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., July 6 for Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki June 20.
WARREN—At Manila.

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The War Department has bought a tract of nineteen thousand acres of land at Tobyhanna, Pa., for a field artillery target range for both Regular and National Guard troops. It is considered probable that at least one similar range will be erected in the South, probably in Alabama or Georgia, and another in California.

Experiments are being made with breast harness for Field Artillery at Tobyhanna. Unofficial reports on the tests that have been made of this style of harness are of a very favorable character, and it is possible that the experiments may be extended throughout the Army. Some Artillery officers are very enthusiastic advocates

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of the use of breast harness for Field Artillery. They are of the opinion that it would reduce to a minimum sore shoulders for Field Artillery horses. It is claimed that breast harness would be especially adapted to tropical service, as it is cooler than the old style collar and hames harness. One of the most troublesome problems of Field Artillery is sore shoulders for horses in hard field service.

"The Naval Torpedo Station," says Secretary Daniels, "is an example of successful Government operation of a manufacturing plant for naval war munitions. When I became Secretary two years ago the output of this factory was about seventy-five torpedoes a year, and there was only one private concern in America engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes. In order that we should not be entirely dependent upon commercial manufacturers for our supply of torpedoes, I urged the last Congress to double the capacity of the torpedo factory. Congress made the necessary appropriation and upon the completion of the new shops in the autumn the capacity of the station will be largely increased over the 300 per annum capacity, of which it is now capable. Even without this addition the capacity of the plant has been quadrupled in the last two years. We have begun the manufacture of torpedoes at the Washington Navy Yard."

The examination of candidates for the Naval Medical Corps will take place on Tuesday, July 6, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco and Bremerton. Sixty candidates have signified their intention of taking the examination.

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SHOULD OFFICERS BE ALLOWED TO RESIGN?

There are reasons why the Secretary of War should accept the resignation of officers who desire to leave the Service to accept employment with the manufacturers of munitions of war unless circumstances are such that their resignations will cripple the public service. The individual interests of officers should not be controlling in the matter, but it has usually been found that these may be harmonized with the public interest, in view of the importance of increasing the output of the war material factories, whose product is at the service of the Government in case of need.

Germany's impregnable position in the European war is due in a great measure to her extraordinary ability to produce her own munitions of war. The blockade by the Allied Powers has not deprived Germany of its source of supply of ammunition. It does not depend upon any other country for war material, and this condition is due to the policy of the government in peace time encouraging private manufacturers of war material. When the war began Germany was exporting ordnance and war material to every part of the world. It offered to sell to this country the big field howitzers which have been so effective in the present war. Most of the Russian field artillery was made in Germany. When the German army captures a field gun it has plenty of ammunition that can be used in it. If the Russian officers remove any of its parts all the German officer is required to do is to wire to the War Department for a certain piece numbered so and so of such and such a gun and in a few days Germany is using the captured artillery against the Russian army.

Just now many of the automobile factories and other factories in the United States are being transformed into munitions of war shops. Naturally the managers of these concerns are anxious to secure the services of ordnance experts. Nowhere else can they find as efficient experts as in the Army. The question naturally arises, is it not a good policy for this Government to encourage private capital to go into the business of manufacturing war material? It has been suggested that Army officers should be detailed by the War Department in peace time to advise the management of factories in organizing their concerns so that in the event of war they could be transformed immediately into arsenals for the manufacture of munitions of war.

While the Government should continue the business of manufacturing munitions of war, it should not seek to monopolize it. It would be a dangerous policy for the Government to depend upon its own factories for all of its munitions of war. The Government's plants could not be maintained on such a scale during peace time so as to produce a sufficient quantity of war material for a great war.

Of course, if war is imminent the Secretary should not accept the resignation of any active Army officer, this policy applying to all officers alike. Officers would not tender their resignations if they thought that war threatened. There is no doubt that every retired or former Army and Navy officer will offer his services to the country in such case. Such men have always done it in the past, and there is no reason for believing that they will not do it in the future. Officers who resign from the Army are still a military asset of the country and at the same time they do not draw any pay. As a matter of economy it would appear that the War Department would accept as many resignations from officers as are tendered when there are enough efficient officers in the lower grades to fill their places. It gives the youngsters a chance and it increases the number of trained officers at the disposal of the War Department when their services are required.

PLANS OF NAVY GENERAL BOARD.

Although the Navy General Board has not yet reached a decision on what naval program it will recommend to the Secretary, it would not be surprising if six battle cruisers were included in its report to be submitted to the Secretary early this fall. It is known that some of the most influential members of the General Board are now impressed with the importance of this type of ship. Some of the members believe in going so far as to substitute battle cruisers for the present type of battleship. Others hold that the General Board should recommend four battle cruisers and four battleships, giving their preference to the present type of capital ship. Probably the chief issue that will be raised in the General Board when the building program is under consideration is whether preference should be given to the battle cruiser type or the battleship. The most ardent advocate of battle cruisers does not go so far as to contend that the day of the heavy armored battleship has passed, especially for this country, and that this type should be abandoned. Some of the battle cruiser advocates insist that if Congress will not appropriate sufficient money for both types the construction of battleships should be suspended until

at least six battle cruisers are authorized. This with the present battleship fleet, it is held, would give the country a better balanced Navy than to continue the present policy of building battleships exclusively.

The chief difference between the proposed battle cruisers and the dreadnoughts of the latest type would be in the amount of armor and the speed. It is proposed to sacrifice thickness of armor for speed. The battle cruisers should have at least a speed of thirty knots an hour and about the same armament as a battleship. It is even suggested that the battle cruiser be armed with larger guns. One officer has advanced the idea that it would be well to arm them with 16-inch guns which would be more powerful than any guns afloat. Battleship cruisers, it is argued, with a speed of thirty knots could act as scouts for the fleet, and this would dispense with armored cruisers. It is acknowledged that the fleet is sadly in need of fast cruisers or some type of scout that could not only act as scouts, but would be effective fighting ships in long range firing. The speed of such vessels will also to a great extent insure them against an attack from submarines. So far submarines have not proved effective against fast ships while running at full speed. It is generally believed that the Lusitania would never have been sunk if she had been going at full speed. None of the first class warships has been even hit by a submarine while moving.

As destroyers are of the best known defense against submarines, in all probability the General Board will emphasize the importance of building a large number of them, or at least taking steps toward providing each battleship with a defense of four destroyers. This is the original plan upon which destroyers were recommended by the General Board, and the development of the submarine only increases the importance of carrying it out. It is generally believed that the board will increase its recommendations for submarines. The question of tenders for destroyers and submarines and the repair ships for the fleet will receive very serious consideration by the General Board. It is understood that reports from the fleet are to the effect that there is a great deficiency of this type of ship.

THE WAR COLLEGE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The War College is proceeding with its study of the military policy of the United States on the theory that its report is to be completed by Aug. 1. This was the original instruction given the War College by the Secretary of War. If the report is in the hands of the Secretary by that date he will then have four months to go over it before he will be required to submit the Department's recommendations to Congress. He will even have time to refer the report back to the War College again for a supplementary report if it has not covered all of the subjects that the Secretary has in mind. It should not be forgotten, however, that there are powerful organizations of citizens who wish to get actively at work to create a public sentiment in favor of the plans of the War Department, and who are waiting anxiously to learn what these are to be.

It is understood that the War College is making the most exhaustive study of the military policy of the United States that has ever been undertaken. It is taking up the military history of the country, and is attempting to draw lessons from it. Old records of the War Department are being searched and the debates of Congress on different military bills are being gone over for the purpose of analyzing and examining closely the effects of different laws and determining how the present military policy was developed. It is said that from the beginning of the Government universal or uniform military service has had staunch advocates among the most prominent statesmen of the country. The old Militia law, which was enacted by practically the same men who framed the Constitution, was based on the universal military service theory. In fact the Militiamen were not only required to attend muster for training purposes, but to furnish their own arms and equipment. This is more than is required from men of military age in Germany, France, Switzerland, Australia and other countries that have universal military service. The failure of the Militia system was due to the injection of the state rights doctrine into our military policy.

As fast as reports of the United States military attaches and observers are made to the War Department, they are referred to the War College and are receiving most serious consideration in the study that is being conducted. It is understood that the War College regards the operations in the Eastern field of war as more nearly paralleling any war that will take place in this country than the struggle between Germany and the Allies on the Western front. With this country's vast extent of coast line and large field of action conditions are more like those in Russia than in France and Belgium. The country could not be defended by a line of entrenchments like the line in France, but must have a large mobile army to defend itself from an attack like that which Germany is making upon Russia. For this reason conditions in Russia are being more closely studied by the War College than the entrenched lines in France.

Our naval gunnery has been defective during the last two years for the reason that the men are shifted so frequently from one ship to another that they do not have time to learn their duties in one ship before they are sent to another ship. The reason why they are shifted so frequently is that there are not enough enlisted men to "go round" so that it becomes necessary to

provide men (say for a new ship, destroyer or submarine) from some battleship under repairs, and as the battleships are all under repair, at one time or another, all of them get drawn on for enlisted men, and all get demoralized.

NAVY VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS DECLINED.

The following statement with regard to voluntary retirements in the Navy was given out July 2 at the Navy Department: "The President decided, upon recommendation of the Navy Department, that he would not on June 30 of this year act favorably upon any application for voluntary retirement. About twenty officers in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander applied. The officers who would have been promoted from the respective grades, had these twenty been retired, are below the ages by which officers should be promoted from those grades as contemplated in the Department's Personnel bill which is to be urged before the next Congress, and there is no immediate necessity for retiring twenty officers whose services on the active list are urgently needed. There is, however, urgency in obtaining personnel legislation of a general nature which will provide for a proper distribution of officers in the respective grades, and for their promotion from grade to grade at ages that are satisfactory and after service experience that should qualify them for advancement into the higher grades, and these features are all embodied in the Navy Department's comprehensive bill which has been prepared for presentation to Congress. Since officers in all grades, except that of captain, are now being promoted below the ages deemed most consistent for efficiency and earlier promotion is therefore not immediately necessary, and not in line with the Department's general plan, the Department considered it advisable to recommend to the President that no voluntary retirements be accepted at this time, when the services of experienced officers are so urgently needed on the active list. Should the general personnel legislation contemplated fail of enactment, and Section 8 of the old personnel law remain in force, as at present, the President next year could authorize approximately double the number of voluntary retirements should there be that number of applicants."

There were twenty-seven applications on file when the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, took his action on July 1. The Secretary takes the position that the provision of law which authorizes the voluntary retirement on July 1 was really a part of the act which created the plucking board. In his opinion, when Congress abolished the plucking board it intended to repeal the voluntary retirement provision, and its failure in this respect was an oversight. This action will result in a distinct check in the flow of promotion in the Navy. It was thought that with the abolishment of the plucking board the Secretary would approve at least a majority of the applications for voluntary retirement. The large number of applications indicates that many of the officers would prefer the retired list to the active reserve list that is provided for in the Department's Personnel bill.

HUERTA AND MEXICO.

The arrest of Huerta and the threat to prosecute his alleged financial backers, is another indication of the present attitude of the Administration toward the former president of Mexico. On the assumption that Huerta was a disturbing element in Mexico he was forced out of that country, and it was given out at the State Department that the Carranza-Villa faction would shortly restore peace. Later when there was a break between Carranza and Villa the latter received the support of the Administration and was heralded as a second Washington. When Carranza appeared to have the upper hand a statement came from the President which was construed in some quarters as a threat of intervention. More recently Villa seems to be becoming stronger, and nothing is being heard of the purpose of the Administration to assume a more aggressive attitude in dealing with the Mexican troubles. Its entire attitude seems to amount to a declaration that none of the leaders of the Mexican factions will be tolerated with the exception of Villa.

If this Government intends to prosecute the financial backers of Huerta, fairness and neutrality in dealing with the different factions would appear to call for similar treatment of the Villa and Carranza juntas. No one will seriously contend that Villa and Carranza are without financial support from this country. If the Secret Service of the Government will take the trouble to watch the Carranza and Villa agents as closely as they have Huerta and his friends they will discover that both factions have financial backers here. Both factions maintain headquarters in Washington and New York, and their agents talk with authority on events that are transpiring in Mexico. If it is a crime for Huerta to start another revolution in the United States why, it is asked, should Carranza and Villa forces be allowed to conduct their propaganda from this country.

Many Americans acquainted with conditions in Mexico have more faith in the ability of Huerta to establish a stable government than any of the other leaders. At least, he could do as well as Villa if he had the moral support of the Administration. Everyone acknowledges that what is needed in Mexico is a strong dictator, and Huerta sizes up to these specifications better than any of the other leaders. Of course, no one who has any knowledge of Mexican affairs considers seriously any probability of establishing a real republic in Mexico. Not over fifteen or twenty per cent. of the voting popula-

tion of the country ever exercised the right of suffrage and the majority of the people do not expect it. What the great mass of Mexicans want is an honest government which would give them an opportunity to make a living without interference of bands of robbers who are ravishing the country under the guise of fighting for a principle. Whatever action we may take with reference to Mexico should be based upon the recognition of facts, and not upon beautiful theories. The facts were well understood at the beginning by a large class of our citizens who had learned, by close observation and experience, the actual conditions in Mexico. It would have been wise if official action could have been determined by the advice of such men, but, according to the information we received, they were not even accorded a courteous hearing at the State Department under Mr. Bryan.

Secretary Garrison intends to accept the advice of General Funston as final in handling the troops on the border. Not only has he held up at the request of General Funston the order transferring the 9th and 15th Cavalry and the 27th Infantry to the Philippines, but he has referred all appeals for additional troops on the border to the General. On June 29 the Governor of Texas wired to the Secretary a frantic appeal for additional troops to guard the border, and the request was promptly referred to General Funston. Reports of raids across the border and a generally disturbed condition are being sent to Washington with a view to impressing upon the administration the importance of strengthening the border control. But none of this correspondence is having any effect upon the National Administration, for General Funston is competent to handle the situation.

The application of Capt. R. E. Wood, 12th Cav., for retirement under the recent act of Congress which makes officers with three years' service on the Panama Canal eligible for retirement on the next higher grade, has been approved by the Secretary of War. This action was taken without passing upon the question whether it is optional or mandatory for the Secretary to approve applications for retirement under the law. It is estimated that between twenty and twenty-five officers are eligible for retirement under the act and who are waiting for an opinion from the Attorney General before deciding whether they will make application for retirement. Captain Wood, who was a civil engineer before he entered the Service, it is understood has a position open to him with a large construction company.

The Secretary of War intends to enforce the Dick law to the letter, and organizations of the National Guard that do not comply with its provisions will not receive allowances from Federal funds, under the sections which require that the Organized Militia shall stand inspection by officers of the Army. In a number of cases the Secretary has placed the organizations on probation, where the officers have promised to bring them up to the legal standard. Under the law the Secretary of War has no authority to authorize the payment of funds to organizations of the National Guard which do not come up to the standard. By a strict interpretation the authority of the Secretary to put organizations on probation might be questioned, as the period in which the Organized Militia is to comply with the standard has expired some time ago. Not until the annual report of the Division of Militia Affairs is completed will it be known just what organizations have failed to comply with the Dick act. It has already developed that part of the Organized Militia of Colorado, Indiana, Texas and Oklahoma have fallen below the standard. Six companies in the Texas Militia are to have a special inspection in order to determine finally what disposition will be made of their cases. It is stated that even some of the Eastern states have fallen short. A number of companies in one of the Eastern states which has a National Guard which is recognized as one of the most efficient in the country fall short of the legal requirements.

Twenty-three and possibly twenty-four members of this year's Military Academy class will be assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Whether there will be twenty-three or twenty-four depends upon the answer that one of the members of the class who graduated within the number selected for the corps gives to a letter that has been sent to him by the War Department. The cadet referred to evidently did not think that he was high enough in the list of graduates to be eligible for the Engineer Corps and therefore did not express his preference for commission in the corps. If he declares a preference for the Corps of Engineers twenty-four members at the head of the list of graduates will be assigned to the corps. Although this is the largest number of cadets that has ever been assigned to the Engineer Corps in one year, there will still remain seventeen vacancies in the corps after the assignments from this year's class. The rest of the graduates will be distributed among the Coast Artillery and the arms of the Service according to their strength.

A profit of \$1,159,000 has been made by the Government War Risk Insurance Bureau to date, according to figures announced by the United States Treasury Department June 26. The total amount of insurance written since Sept. 2, when the operations of the bureau were begun, is \$77,250,000. On this the premiums have been \$1,879,000, while the losses paid have been \$720,000.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Having listened to rumors of uneasiness and discontent among the civil populations of England, France and Russia, we have finally heard the echoes of similar conditions in Germany. A leading Socialist paper, *Vorwaerts*, claiming to voice the sentiment of a large section of the laboring classes, said there is a great demand for peace, and for saying this the paper has been suppressed. There has been an effort to bring about an international peace conference at The Hague, of Socialists from all the warring nations, but the Germans say this has proved impossible because the Socialists of France and England favor continuing the war.

England has increased the naval personnel for this year to 300,000 officers and men, and recruiting for the army has supplied far more soldiers than can be equipped. Field batteries and infantry are short of supplies, in addition to the well understood lack of shells for the heavier ordnance.

Canada is raising a large force for service in France, where Canadian casualties have been severe.

The negotiations to induce Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece to enter the war appear not to progress. The withdrawal of Turkish troops from Adrianople seems to indicate confidence that Bulgaria does not intend to attack the Turks. Even Greek enthusiasm seems to pale in the face of Gallipoli Peninsula. Two Japanese officers who had been in Lemberg with the Russians committed suicide rather than surrender to the Germans.

German methods of fighting so far as the western theater is concerned appear to have been completely revised, for their plan now seems to be settled down into a powerfully organized defensive, against which the French and English attacks result in losses greatly exceeding those of the Germans.

The efficiency of the English censor has prevented the publication of further news of the Zeppelin raids on the east coast, but it seems certain that among the places bombarded the shipbuilding center at Hull suffered considerably. Submarines continue to attack merchant vessels along both the English and the Scotch coasts.

Reverting to the financial problems of the war, it is interesting to note the figures of an American statistician, who estimates the total value of American railroad securities (stocks, bonds and notes) held in Europe to amount to \$2,576,401,342. There may be not to exceed \$150,000,000 additional carried in the names of domestic bankers and institutions for foreign holders. The total par value of securities of American industrial concerns held in Europe is estimated at close to \$2,000,000,000.

The French Chamber of Deputies has recently voted an appropriation of \$1,120,000,000 for the three months beginning July 1.

In France the enemy has been attacked only by the French, who have continued their great assault upon the lines of communication south of Lens, and in addition have opened a similar furious attack on the heights of the Meuse against the German communications toward their salient at St. Mihiel. The French army in Alsace continues the pressure toward Colmar.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Along the Belgian and English fronts there has been apparently no activity of the infantry on either side and the troops are lying in the trenches taking such punishment as befalls them at the hands of the artillery. English reports still assert that there is a great inferiority of ammunition supply, so that it is probable that the British are suffering here much more than their enemy. The long continued occupation of the same positions must have afforded the observation officers very exact data as to ranges, and the gunners who have the best long range guns and the greatest supply of explosive shells are certain to take full advantage of the circumstances.

North of Arras there has been an almost continuous cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez, but the town, although closely invested on the west and south by the French troops, still remains in the hands of the Germans. Between Souchez and Angres (one mile northeast) there was a strong French attack at night with meager results. Later the French admit that a German force gained a footing 200 meters long on the Creux d'Ablain road to Angres. The Germans appear to have regained part of their lost trenches south of Souchez in the direction of Neuville, despite the arrival of strong French reinforcements on this front. Four miles south the struggle in the eastern edge of the Labyrinth has gone on continuously and the fighting here is hand to hand with bayonet and grenade. The heroic tenacity with which the French have clung to most of the positions which they have gained in this sector is the one great outstanding fact in the reports of the past month. There have been and are still endless counter-attacks by the enemy, who has been struggling to regain the lost trenches on this crescent-shaped front of seven miles from Angres to the eastern edge of the Labyrinth.

At La Boisselle, three miles northeast of Albert, several German mines were exploded without gain.

Artillery fighting continues at Quenneviers farm, eight miles south of Noyon. On the west of the Argonne, French infantry, using grenades, made some progress. Mines are being extensively used in this sector by both sides.

Asphyxiating bombs and flaming liquids were used in a violent attack by the Germans on the heights of the Meuse at Calonne trench, where they succeeded in penetrating to the second line trenches which they had recently lost. A French counter-attack drove them out again, and a further offensive at midnight resulted in defeat and heavy German losses.

Continual fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Combres, a mile east of Les Eparges, and is evidently part of a French effort to reach the main road toward Vigneulles-St. Mihiel, duplicating the effort in the north to cut the Arras-Lens road. The Germans are making strenuous efforts to hold their lines on these heights and report local successes.

The French have repulsed the counter-attacks against the positions taken a week ago near Leintrey, in Lorraine. German infantry attacks were turned back by artillery and rifle fire from the French position at Reich Ackerkopf.

Later details of the capture of Metzeral, in the Vosges, add to the luster of French arms. It appears that Metzeral was provided with a series of fortifications similar to those in the Labyrinth and the flanks were protected by well nigh impassable mountains and forests further defended by mines, trenches and obstacles. The success here may pave the way to the capture of Colmar, a position of great importance to this entire sector of the German lines.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In Courland there have been artillery duels day and night near Shavli, with advance guard encounters on

the front Latzko-Popeliany and along the right bank of the Niemen. Following news that several trains loaded with heavy guns had left Essen for the German front on the Bzura River, west of Warsaw, came reports of greatly increased violence in the attacks north of the great fortress. The Russians, noticing the arrival of strong reinforcements of German artillery in the sector between the Omulew and Orzyce Rivers, anticipate a renewal of the drives against Warsaw from both the north and the west. In the valley of the Orzyce they admit retreating after one of their fortifications had been completely destroyed by the enemy's fire.

Following the fall of Lemberg and the uniform successes to the north, which had reached Rawa Ruska and to the south through Stryj, Komarno and Grodek, a really extraordinary situation developed in the southeastern corner of Galicia. While the Germans had been rolling up the Russian right all the way from the Dunajec to Lemberg, a large Austrian force had been heavily engaged driving the Russian left wing to the north out of the mountains, then across the Pruth, where there was much stubborn fighting, and finally across the Dniester, where this wing had retreated about seventy kilometers since leaving the Carpathian slopes.

This part of the Russian army had shown both power and initiative, for while the right wing was struggling to hold the line of the San early in May, this wing delivered a strong and threatening counter-attack, which for a time turned back the Austrian columns. When Stanislaw was lost and they were forced across the Dniester it certainly seemed that the loss of their base at Lemberg would compel a further rapid retreat to the north to effect a junction with the main Russian army and avoid the manifest danger of being caught between the enemy's outreaching arms both north and south. Here, however, the unforeseen happened, and this part of the Russian army, although threatened with isolation, turned again in a powerful counter-attack against the enemy at a point near Martinow and forced back over the Dniester General von Linsingen's victorious column, which had gained the north bank in a rapid advance after capturing Stryj. This success was repeated against the Austrians at several other points along the tortuous course of the great river.

Viewing this sector in the light of all the news available, it appears that this part of the Russian army has shown fighting qualities in rear guard actions greatly superior to the center and the right wing. At the same time it is possible that the Germans have been maneuvering skillfully to keep this large section occupied and in place along the Dniester until the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen can advance through Zloczow and Tarnopol and so capture or destroy them in toto.

Following these Russian successes, General von Linsingen's army resumed the attack, and after capturing Halicz swept back across the Dniester and has now gained complete control of the fords along this important part of the river. The high banks and deep, rapid river presented great difficulty. One Prussian regiment stood breast deep in the stream all day waiting an opportunity to win a place on the Russian side. Under cover of night and an early morning mist the crossing was finally effected and the city of Bukaszowice was taken.

The Germans have since pursued the Russians along the entire front between Halicz and Firjelow, driving them across the Gnila Lipa River. Further north they have reached the town of Kamionka and report the Russians retreating across the River Bug below that town. Still further north they have taken Tomazow, in Russian Poland.

There can be no doubt that the conqueror of Przemysl and Lemberg is fully alive to his opportunities, and despatches already indicate a movement on his part southeast from Lemberg along the railway to Brzezany, where he would be in the rear of the Russians on the Dniester opposite Halicz. But he will not get that far without heavy fighting, for the rolling up of the Russian right and center has brought about a concentration that may prove formidable if furnished with adequate munitions.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

There has been no development in this theater that could be called more than an affair of outposts or reconnaissance. On the Trentino frontier the Italians hold the mountain passes, but have made no further incursions toward the defenses of Rovereto or Trento. The Isonzo continues to mark the limit of the advance toward Trieste. In an engagement north of Goritz, the Italians claim to have met German troops for the first time, but although rumors have come through regarding the arrival of several German divisions in Southwestern Austria, there has as yet been no evidence of their presence on the battle front, unless the above report should prove true.

Certainly there will be here no advantage of an early and strong initiative, for the whole line of military endeavor has been clearly developed without an effort to push the attack home at either point. We continue to believe that the operations on the Trentino front are more precautionary than threatening and that the real intended offensive toward Istria finds itself confronted by obstacles more serious than the Italian General Staff had anticipated. The difficult terrain, full of grottoes, caves and galleries, is well known to the Austrian armies, whose maneuvers were frequently held in this region. The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, Field Marshal Baron von Hoetzendorf, studied the district and wrote a book on its military features.

Goritz, on the Isonzo, is being reached by the Italian artillery, and Riva, a town on the western side of Lake Garda, is menaced by Italian infantry, who have crossed mountains five to eight thousand feet high and are now on the lower interior slopes.

OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES.

The news from the Dardanelles this week, coming, however, through Allied sources, indicates that the Allies are gaining somewhat in their advance over land to capture Constantinople. A gain of 1,000 yards and three lines of Turkish trenches were taken, British and French warships aiding in the advance. There are hints that the largest movement in the operations will soon be made by the Allied forces, in which it is believed Italy will be strongly represented.

The Turkish War Office reports that on June 28 the Turks captured two lines of Allied trenches.

General Hamilton reports that the plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of his line southwest of Krithia, pivoting on a point about one mile from the sea, and, after advancing on the extreme left for about half a mile, establish a new line facing east on the ground thus gained. The report states that except for a small portion of trenches which still is held by the enemy much more than was hoped for from the operations has been gained. On the extreme left the line

has been pushed forward to a specially strong point well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated.

A despatch of July 1 from Alexandria to the New York Tribune says: "There is no room on the Gallipoli Peninsula to find weak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm the immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which, by an amazing feat of arms, we already hold and the glacis of which must be crossed before we move forward to the assault on the bastion of Achi Baba and beyond to the final assault on the very walls of that fortress."

The French War Office in a bulletin dated June 30 states that "on June 27 the British left, supported by our artillery, won a great success. After an intense bombardment the British captured by assault four Turkish lines at certain points and advanced nearly 1,500 meters. They also occupied on the extreme left an eminence on the heights of Krithia and made 180 prisoners. A counter-attack by the enemy last night was crushed, the enemy's losses being very considerable."

The Turkish official communication issued at Constantinople June 30 announces that the Anglo-French forces on June 28 thrice attacked the Turkish left wing at Avi Burnu and the Turkish right wing at Seddul-Bahr, but that they were repulsed on both occasions with very heavy losses. The Turkish center, the statement adds, in the course of counter attacks captured two lines of Allied trenches, inflicting great loss, and silenced the Allied batteries on Cape Tepeh.

It is now four months since the Allies commenced operations at the Dardanelles. The first two months were occupied by naval operations, during which the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were reduced. On March 18 H.M.S. *Amethyst* was hit while covering sweepers in the Straits, and on March 18 in the battle of the Narrows the Allies lost the *Irresistible*, *Ocean* and *Bouvet*. On April 17 E-15 was stranded and lost off Kephez Point and a Turkish destroyer was run ashore at Chios after attacking *Maniton*. On April 18 E-15 was blown up by picket boats of the fleet. In the Black Sea the Russians on March 7 bombarded the Turkish Black Sea coal depots and on March 28 the Bosphorus. April 3 the Russian fleet chased the *Goeben* and *Breslau*; Turkish cruiser *Medjidieh* struck a mine in the Gulf of Odessa and foundered.

The landing of the Allied armies on both shores at the Dardanelles April 25 led to a combined attack by sea and land which has resulted in gains to the Allies, to what extent is not certainly known. Seddul-Bahr was taken April 26 and the Allies planted themselves astride the peninsula April 28. The British submarine E-14 has sunk transports and a Turkish gunboat in the Sea of Marmora and driven a Turkish steamer ashore near Rodosto. The submarine E-2 was sunk April 30 when attempting to enter the Sea of Marmora. The E-11 was reported to have attacked May 27 ships in the Sea of Marmora off Constantinople arsenal. H.M.S. *Triumph* was torpedoed May 25 and H.M.S. *Majestic* May 27. A German transport was sunk June 4 by British submarine in Panderma Bay. Vice Admiral Nicol was the commander of the French squadron June 6. This is a brief summary of the proceedings up to the date last named.

The correspondent of the London Times at Mitylene telegraphs June 30 that the British gunboat *Hussar* bombarded Chesme, Lidia and Agelia, opposite Chios, on June 27, destroying a house known to be filled with ammunition. Petroleum tanks also were destroyed and a number of sailing craft. The Turkish troops at Chesme fired with small arms, it is said, at the *Hussar* without damage.

British losses to May 31 in the effort to force the Dardanelles total 38,635 in dead, wounded and missing, as stated by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons July 1. Of this number 7,422 officers and men were killed.

AERONAUTICAL RESERVE PLANS.

Plans of the War and Navy Departments for the eventual organization of fifteen aviation squadrons for the National Guard of the States and twenty-two squadrons for the Naval Militia have been communicated to the Aero Club of America, which has been working to create interest in aeronautics and to form a substantial aeronautical reserve.

The Navy Department offers to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia, and the realization of the plan depends now almost entirely upon how quickly the Aero Club of America and its twenty-five affiliated Aero Clubs get volunteers to form the corps. The offer is made in an official communication signed by Capt. Mark L. Bristol, in charge of the aeronautical department of the Navy, approved by Secretary Daniels and transmitted by Capt. F. B. Bassett, jr., of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs. The Secretary of the Navy has authority to establish an aeronautic force for the Naval Militia, but there is not available the necessary fund to organize full size aviation squadrons. But the Department, the communication states, will loan aeroplanes for the use of the Naval Militia under the status of "small vessels" "outright" loan, under a similar agreement; the loan of aeroplanes to be upon a basis of two aeroplanes for a complete section having not less than four officers and twelve men, and one aeroplane for anything less than this. The Navy Department also offers to train the officers and men of the Naval Militia enrolled for aeronautic duty, and urges that they be sent to an aeronautic station of the Navy or to an aeronautic ship for training. They will at the same time receive the regular training in tactics and discipline.

"It must be borne in mind," the letter states, "that there are not enough aeroplanes now available for this purpose," therefore it urges the Militia authorities to encourage the public subscription started by the Aero Club of America to develop aviation corps for the Militia. This movement has resulted in securing aeroplanes for different states, as follows: A Curtiss flying boat for Naval Militia of New York; a Curtiss flying boat for Illinois Naval Reserve; use of Curtiss flying boat and two biplanes for Naval Militia of Pennsylvania; use of Thomas and Sloane tractor biplanes for National Guard of Oklahoma; use of two Curtiss biplanes for the National Guard of New York; use of Schmitt biplane for National Guard of New Jersey. The cash subscriptions received by the Aero Club of America, it is announced, amount to almost \$8,000.

The War Department's organizational plans call for the maintenance of an aero squadron of Organized Militia in each of four states, viz., New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas. This number, the authorities urge, should eventually be increased to one for each tactical division, fifteen in all. An aero squadron consists, according to the Tables of Organization, of twenty-one officers and ninety-three enlisted men, operating eight aeroplanes.

Volunteers—men with knowledge of aeroplanes or gas

engines and electricians with knowledge of radio as applied to aeroplanes—are urgently needed to make the realization of all these plans possible and to form the corps. The Aero Club asks that they apply direct to the commanding officer of the Militia of their state, or to the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison avenue, New York city.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY INQUIRY.

THE PRACTICE CRUISE.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on June 29 that the deferred cruise of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy will begin on Wednesday, July 7. The battleships Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio have been held at Annapolis with the midshipmen on board since early in June on account of the court of inquiry into irregularities in examinations. Secretary Daniels was advised that the court would finish its examination of witnesses by Wednesday of next week. It is expected that virtually all the members of the three new upper classes will participate in the cruise. A few midshipmen, including those named as principals in the court proceedings, may be detained at Annapolis until the court has rendered its findings. The cruise for this year will be, as heretofore announced, through the Panama Canal to San Diego and San Francisco, but the time allotted for visits on the West coast will be much cut down as the result of the delay in starting.

The battleships Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio carrying the midshipmen will be scheduled to reach Guantanamo July 12, Colon 16, Panama 20, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1 (stay two days), San Francisco Aug. 6. The party will spend a week at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and starting on the return trip Aug. 13 will reach Los Angeles Aug. 15, for a two days' stay. Panama will be reached Aug. 29, Colon Aug. 31, and Hampton Roads Sept. 7.

MIDSHIPMEN'S DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The midshipmen on the Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin sent a letter to the Superintendent on June 25 "in view of recent occurrences at the Naval Academy." The paper states that open declarations of patriotism and honor at the Naval Academy have always been considered mock heroics, yet it seems necessary to make such declaration, for the public seems inclined to the belief that such principles are no longer held in the Academy. The midshipmen have striven to maintain the standards of the school. From the moment a man enters the Naval Academy his honesty is unquestioned and his fellows do not spy upon his actions.

"No dishonest practice, where knowledge of such practice has been had by the members of the corps, has ever been tolerated by the midshipmen," the letter continues. "Far from countenancing irregularities, where they have been detected we have shown our willingness to aid the authorities in ridding the Naval Service of the undesirable member who may have been guilty of misconduct. In view of this state of affairs the honor committees of the several classes were discontinued as unnecessary in a military institution, where the principles of honor and truthfulness are the basis of discipline. We have, notwithstanding the discontinuance of these committees, upheld the ideas of honesty and veracity as a matter of loyalty and obedience."

Rear Admiral Fullam acknowledged receipt of the letter, and said that the "declaration of principles only confirms the Superintendent in the belief that he has always had, that the standard of the midshipmen is high and that dishonest conduct is limited to a comparative few. * * * The whole naval system is honor, from start to finish. It is the best honor system that exists in any institution in the country. * * * The Superintendent must emphasize the fact that nothing is more reprehensible than attempts to shield guilty men by throwing the responsibility for their misconduct upon others, or by bringing discredit upon those who have used every possible means to establish and maintain high standards. In conclusion the Superintendent agrees with the regiment that the honor of the Naval Academy is at stake, and he wishes to impress every midshipman with the fact that 'actions speak louder than words,' an adage that has always controlled the conduct of officers and men in the United States Navy."

The midshipmen's letter, with Admiral Fullam's reply, was posted on the ships of the practice squadron.

Midshipman Reagle was recalled to the stand June 25 to correct and amplify his testimony, and made so many and such marked changes in his former statements that Mr. Carlin, of counsel for the defense, objected, but Reagle was allowed to proceed. He said he had tried to protect the midshipmen under charges, but had decided to tell all he knew. He named Midshipmen Waddell, Glick, Keller and Whittaker, classmates, as his companions in his visits to the department buildings, which he claimed were made to get information as to marks; and stated that Nelson, the First Classman, who is one of the defendants, had been to the engineering department several times, though he had never seen him take anything. The testimony of Reagle indicated his belief that the midshipmen of his class who saw the papers alleged to have been disseminated by Mdsn. James E. Moss knew them to be advanced copies of the examination in Spanish and French.

HAZING TESTIMONY MENTIONED.

Judge Advocate Watts objected to testimony respecting hazing as irrelevant, but the court ruled that it would be admitted if connection between it and the subject under investigation could be shown. Mr. Carlin announced the intention of the defense to show that upper classmen had forced under classmen to break into buildings to secure information for them through hazing or threatening to haze them. This followed a remark made by Reagle in describing a visit he had made to a certain room. Mdsn. A. R. Bolling was there, "facing the wall," he said. Congressman Carlin inquired what that meant, and was told that whenever an upper classman entered a room the "plebe" must face the wall.

Proceeding, Reagle, now a Second Classman, spoke of indignities which he said were practiced upon the "plebes," and related a line of physical evolutions which had been required of him and other midshipmen which paralleled the old practices revealed by the investigation of 1906. "A plebe must take everything coming to him without resistance or uttering a word," he added. He declared he was compelled to submit to having mudclay poured inside the legs of his trousers, holding a number of books out in each hand as long as he could, standing on his head and other "stunts." He said that on one occasion he was made to do the "stoop forward" until he reached the point of exhaustion. He admitted that since he became an upper classman he himself had indulged in hazing.

Mdsn. A. R. Bolling, a Fourth Class man last year, was placed on the stand on June 26 to show that Mdsn.

Ralph McK. Nelson, a defendant, had been angry with him when he heard that he had circulated one of the papers relating to modern languages. Bolling said that Nelson had lectured him all one afternoon about having given out the papers, though Bolling denied that he ever had them.

Three instructors in the department of modern languages were witnesses. They were P. J. Des Garennes, for twenty-one years an instructor; Paul Voinot, who has been an instructor fourteen years, and R. H. Bonilla, who has served seven and a half years and is now leaving the Academy to accept another position. All testified substantially the same as to practices among the instructors of giving "legitimate" aid to the midshipmen. During the month preceding an examination it had always been the custom to devote the time to special review work. Professor Des Garennes was asked by Mdsn. George D. Price, one of the defendants, if he did not consider standards of honor among the midshipmen just as high as they ever were. "I don't want to answer that," Professor Des Garennes said. "We never had anything like this before." Inspector Bonilla believed that text-books were badly chosen, too much work attempted in a limited time, too much time spent on preparing for examinations rather than imparting knowledge and that the examinations were often lacking in clearness.

Mdsn. Earl W. Mills, recently chosen president of the new Third Class, said he believed eighty per cent. of his class had "dope" on the modern languages examination. He gave testimony against the suggestion that athletes were given advance information through the coaches. He had never received any, he said, although he had played on the football team and was in danger of failing in some subjects.

Ensign George R. Burhen, one of the defendants, was called on to explain efforts made to talk with Midshipman Reagle. Ensign McCrea reported that Burhen tried to engage Reagle in conversation while the latter was isolated under McCrea's guard. Burhen explained that he thought as a defendant he had a right to talk to witnesses and that he meant no disrespect to the court.

Seven midshipmen were added to the list of defendants before the court when it resumed its sessions on Monday, June 28, increasing the number now before the court to twenty-three. The new defendants are Mdsn. C. M. Reagle, J. E. Waddell, Karl Keller, H. R. Whittaker, D. Glick, E. H. Jones and W. H. Hopkins, jr. They were informed of their status by Captain Russell, president of the court. Midshipman Waddell later introduced Lieut. George W. Kenyon, U.S.N., as his counsel.

WITNESSES CALLED BY DEFENDANTS.

The defendants began the examination of their witnesses on Monday. The questions put to nine witnesses examined indicated that the defense will endeavor to show that there was nothing about the papers Midshipman Moss received which would have made him or any of the others to whom he showed them suspicious that they were actual copies of the examination to be given them. Judge Advocate Watts, in his cross-examination, laid particular stress on the witnesses' reasons for not recognizing as a coming examination a sheet containing a question relating to a cruise to Baltimore which had taken place since the two previous examinations were held. The witnesses stated in general that if they had received papers with the heading cut off and under the same circumstances as those received by Midshipman Moss they would not have suspected that they were advance copies of examinations. They had never known examinations to get out in this way and the matter appeared too long and difficult for an examination. Judge Advocate Watts drew from the witnesses that they knew of no other paper issued by any department that the stolen paper resembled in form, and that the questions were numbered and arranged as examination papers are.

The witnesses called by defendants on Monday were Mdsn. Jesse L. Kenworthy, Frank W. Wead, Roy C. Swenk, Cyrus H. Lyle, Frederick E. Haeberle, John J. Barthold, William C. Luth, Charles W. Weitzel and Frank H. Dean. Midshipman Haeberle is a member of the present Second Class and has led his class in studies.

Mdsn. James E. Moss, who received the papers that proved to be the last annual examination, an incident which culminated in the court of inquiry, was a witness on June 29, called by the Government. He testified that he received in a large plain envelope five papers relating to Spanish and French examinations, dropped in a mail box at the Academy and delivered in the ordinary way. He thought the papers might have been sent by a friend, but did not suspect that they were examinations to be given. Moss told of giving the papers to different midshipmen, and of several midshipmen coming to his room and getting the papers or copies. Moss mentioned Midshipmen Nelson, T. W. Harrison, Duncan, Wessell and Evans as having seen the papers. No midshipman who had seen the papers intimated that he thought they were advance copies of the examinations, he contended. In the evidence there has been reference to solutions of mathematical work, which Moss received also in plain white envelopes. The sender of these, Moss said, was Instructor W. J. King, of the mathematics department, and they had contained perfectly proper information as to old examinations. Midshipman Moss's testimony failed to shed light on the sender of the examination papers in modern languages.

Four of the other seven original defendants also testified on Tuesday, Midshipmen Wessell, T. W. Harrison, Jr., D. B. Duncan and Stuart A. Hamilton. Messrs. Wessell and Hamilton are members of last year's Second Class, and the others are of the class below. Mdsn. R. McK. Nelson and Chaplin E. Evans, who is now in the hospital, make up the original seven. Both are of the graduating class.

Midshipman Wessell said that he had been in the hospital for several months, and while on a visit to Bancroft Hall had been allowed to copy one paper by Moss. He had not suspected it was an advance examination paper, and had allowed Harrison, of the graduating class, to make a copy. Harrison testified that he saw the papers in Moss's room and several days later took them to his own room.

All the witnesses were asked if they considered that they had a full opportunity of presenting their cases. Midshipmen Moss and Duncan replied that their rigorous confinement on the prison ship had interfered with the preparation of their defense.

Several witnesses summoned by the defendants were heard on Tuesday. Most of them were called by Midshipman Nelson. Members of last year's Fourth Class testified that Nelson was known as a great helper of other midshipmen with their studies. All denied that Nelson had received compensation for his service.

Mdsn. D. S. Appleton, who testified last week that he believed midshipmen would steal an examination paper or be willing to profit by the theft, went on the stand by his own request and modified his testimony. He

said he believed the midshipmen considered it much worse to steal examination papers than merely to look at them when so obtained.

Midshipmen Nelson and Evans, of the original defendants, and Mdsn. H. W. Jackson were on the witness stand on July 1. Nelson was questioned about his alleged possession of keys to enter buildings, as testified by Reagle. His explanation was that he was seeking a typewriting machine for use in personal matters which, he learned, was in the room occupied by the staff which edited the class annual. He entered this room by a key he found hanging outside the door, he said, and absently slipped it in his pocket, later loaning it to Reagle. The judge advocate asked Nelson to explain a trip he made to the engineering department in company with Midshipman Hough. He replied that Hough, a classmate, was unsatisfactory in engineering and suggested they go to the engineering building and find what his mark was. Nelson admitted he took a recitation sheet and a turbine sheet, but said they were of no special value to him. Nelson said he had copied the paper received by Moss and which applied to the work the class had done, but did not suspect it was an advance copy of the examination. Asked by the judge advocate if he did not think it his duty to have reported the fact to the authorities when he found that he had seen a copy of the examination in advance, Nelson replied that the entire class had virtually the same information, and reporting would have been the duty of Mdsn. R. R. Adams, the class president and ranking midshipman officer, if the duty devolved on anyone. Nelson denied in part the testimony of Midshipman Bolling, who said Nelson had lectured him the greater part of one afternoon for circulating generally an examination sheet. Nelson said that Bolling had made a false statement and that he, Nelson, had lectured him for it, but kept him in his room only a brief time.

Three defendants were added to the list on Thursday, making the total twenty-six. They are Mdsn. C. F. Holden and J. H. Keefe, Second Class, and T. H. Denny, Third Class. Holden and Denny were implicated by statements they made themselves on the stand, and Keefe through the testimony of Midshipman Moss.

HAZING INQUIRY BEGUN.

Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, ordered an investigation on Monday to determine if the practice of hazing continues at the Academy. This action was in pursuance of the policy of Admiral Fullam, assumed immediately upon his arrival at the Academy, and was not, it was stated, the result of any testimony before the court of inquiry. In a preliminary investigation a number of members of the new Fourth Class were summoned before Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, senior assistant to the commandant of midshipmen, and were asked to state if they had been hazed and all they knew about the matter.

It was rumored that there was considerable hazing last Saturday and the previous Saturday, when the midshipmen from the practice ships were allowed ashore. "My position on the subject of hazing is well known to every midshipman," Admiral Fullam is quoted as saying. "If it develops that any midshipman has been found guilty of hazing he will be promptly recommended for dismissal. I have given them all fair warning, and everyone knows exactly what my position in the matter is." He added that he was not surprised that there should be an occasional instance of hazing, but that he had called the attention of the midshipmen to it again and again and had denounced the practice as silly, unmanly and against the wishes of the people of the country, as expressed by Congress.

Admiral Fullam announced on June 29 the appointment of a board of inquiry to investigate hazing, consisting of Comdrs. J. F. Hines, H. B. Price and J. J. Raby, with Lieut. A. M. Cohen as recorder. It is ordered to make a thorough investigation, and it is expected that every member of the new class will be summoned and compelled to state under oath whether or not he knows of any hazing. Admiral Fullam stated that the investigation is based upon an incident taking place Saturday last, when a group of new midshipmen and upper classmen were seen together under suspicious circumstances.

Seven midshipmen were placed under arrest on the night of June 30 as a result of the hazing investigation. It is reported that some of the midshipmen under arrest have offered to resign, but their resignations will not be accepted. Until charges are filed the Academy authorities will not announce the names of those under arrest.

Under the law a term of one year's imprisonment, in addition to dismissal, may be imposed for brutal or cruel hazing. Midshipmen may accept such punishment as is assigned by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or they may be tried by court-martial upon request.

Among the reports of hazing was one to the effect that Mdsn. T. P. Wynkoop, of Ohio, who had been in the Academy less than two weeks, was required to go through a series of physical exercises, with the result that he had to be taken to sick quarters for treatment.

Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Fullam conferred at Washington on Wednesday over the investigation into charges of hazing. Mr. Daniels said no clemency would be extended to any guilty man. "If anyone has been hazing," he said, "he will get out of the Academy. There is no discretion to be exercised. Congress has made the duty of the Academy officials plain in a statute prohibiting the practice. Every midshipman has been admonished of this orally by the Superintendent and in writing in a letter to his parent or guardian."

Eight more midshipmen were added on Thursday to the list of those under investigation on suspicion of hazing. Rear Admiral Fullam said that a majority of the reported cases were of mild hazing and consisted of asking foolish questions, requiring recitations and the like.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Justin, now at Mare Island, has been ordered to proceed to Dutch Harbor, to arrive by Aug. 1. From Dutch Harbor the vessel will proceed to Tiburon.

The destroyer O'Brien, now at the Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport to "shake down." Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S. submarine D-2 was on fire June 29, it is reported, while lying at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. It is supposed that a short circuited wire set fire to gasoline. The blaze was quickly extinguished by the use of chemicals.

The Navy Department was advised June 30 from San Francisco that the monitor Cheyenne had floated the submarine H-3, reported aground on the California coast, and was towing her to San Francisco for examination. Apparently the submarine is not seriously damaged, according to the Navy Department's reports.

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The U.S. fuel ship Vulcan ran aground on the South-western end of Gould Island, in Narragansett Bay, July 1, while attempting to find her anchorage in a dense fog. A tug sent to her assistance at high water was unable to pull her off and a part of her cargo was to be lighted and another attempt made at the next high tide.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Jenkins, Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, left Norfolk at 5 a.m. June 30 and reached Newport, R.I., at 8 p.m. the same day. For two hours on the run the Jenkins put on full speed, rolling off 32.5 knots an hour, it is unofficially reported. In the smokeless test for four hours the destroyer, it is said, made 27.7 knots each hour and for the rest of the run 25 knots.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced June 28 that letters of commendation had been sent to enlisted men who recently distinguished themselves both ashore and afloat by conspicuous courage and skill. At the time of the blowing out of a boiler tube on board the destroyer Bailey, John F. Fallon, water tender; Robert L. Carson, fireman, second class, and Llewellyn Jenkins, coal passer, were so severely burned that they will require about six weeks' hospital treatment, but nevertheless they remained at their posts, doing all that could be done for the safety of the boilers and the vessel. Eugene E. Orvis, jr., ordinary seaman, on board the Kearsarge, dived after the body of a small boy who was drowned near the navy yard, Philadelphia, June 12, 1915. He succeeded in recovering the body. Thomas T. Emerton, chief machinist's mate, attached to the Naval Militia ship Dupont, but who is an enlisted man in the Navy, jumped overboard and rescued a man who had become entangled in a small line and fallen overboard, June 2, 1915. Edwin L. Sumrall, ordinary seaman, on board the battleship Delaware, was a passenger on No. 5 train of the Seaboard Air Line Railway when derailed near Birmingham, Ala., June 9, 1915. The general claim agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway has requested the Department to thank Edwin L. Sumrall for his special courage in rescuing men from the overturned engine.

LAUNDRIES FOR U.S. WARSHIPS.

Secretary Daniels is in receipt of a letter from Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., who, until his assignment to command the submarine flotilla, was in command of the U.S.S. Texas. Captain Grant submits a report upon the operation of the first crew's laundry to be installed in the U.S. Navy. Its operation on the Texas has proved so successful that laundries will be installed upon all new vessels and upon the older ones as rapidly as conditions will permit. Captain Grant in his letter tells of the installation, at the request of Secretary Daniels, of machinery work for laundry work on the Texas, of one of their large washing machines, two centrifugal wringers and a soap tank. The contract for the laundry was awarded the Henrici Washing Machine Company, of Boston. Captain Grant, then goes on to say:

"I have summarized the washing done by the laundry on board the Texas for the months of March, April and May, copies of which are attached. The results speak for themselves and are highly gratifying. The members of the crew have been charged forty cents a month for their laundry work, irrespective of the number of pieces. Officers', chief petty officers' and mess linen was charged so much per piece. The operation of the laundry was in charge of the first lieutenant. The proceeds from laundry work went to pay for the material necessary to operate the laundry and for wages that were paid to the laundry force. I am of the opinion that the installation of a laundry for officers and crews on all future battleships should be made. Less fresh water is required to wash the same amount of laundry work than if fresh water is served out to members of the crew to do their own laundry work. When enlisted personnel do their own laundry work a large number of buckets of dirty, soapy water, in many cases filled with wet, sour suits of uniform, may be found stowed in out-of-the-way places around the ship, all of which is highly unsanitary. In vessels unprovided with crew's laundries much of this work is done on shore by laundry women, and furnishes a means of introducing many contagious diseases and vermin on board ship."

SAYVILLE WIRELESS STATION.

Indications at Washington, it is reported, are that there is a possibility of the United States Government taking over the wireless station at Sayville. Evidence of alleged violations of neutrality at Sayville has been gathered, and Secretaries Redfield, Daniels and Lansing have taken up the subject. Some officers of the Navy at Washington believe that the Sayville station is powerful enough to communicate with German submarines across the Atlantic. The sending of certain messages phrased in plain English, but apparently having a hidden meaning, is said to have aroused suspicion.

Dr. K. G. Frank, representative of the German company that owns the Sayville wireless plant, declared it was absurd to say that the plant was sending code messages in such a way as to be violations of neutrality; he said it was ridiculous to think that any practical communication could be maintained between the wireless plant and submarines. The Sayville plant is the Telefunken system, the government owned system of Germany. "We have strictly a commercial proposition," said Dr. Frank, "and give a service for American business men who want to do business with Germany and Austria. The handling of every message is automatic. None is received unless it comes through the Postal Telegraph Company, whose operator at Sayville transmits it to our sending station. Several copies of each message are made, the extra ones being for the censors and the Navy

Department. We send fifty or sixty messages a day and each is repeated from Berlin as a check, and copies of all messages sent since last August are available for examination by the authorities."

Various surmises have been made regarding the ordering of Lieut. C. C. Windsor, U.S.N., from the New York Navy Yard to Sayville, L.I., to increase to four the number of Government censors there. Officials at Washington disclaimed any connection between the increase in censors and recent official conferences which were said to reflect the apprehension of the Government that American neutrality was being endangered by matter passing through the Sayville station. It was said at the Navy Department that the censors had been increased because of the large amount of work. Unofficial reports have come from Sayville that there was criticism that the censorship was not strict enough, and this was coupled with rumors that various matters were being sent through in code that practically were uncensored. Recently the Government increased the censorship from one lieutenant and a second class electrician to three lieutenants. Lieutenant Windsor makes the fourth officer on duty there. The others are Lieuts. Francis Cogswell, Harvey W. McCormack and Charles R. Clark. Lieutenants McCormack, Clark and Windsor are all of the post-graduate school of Columbia which included radio operation.

In passing upon the proceedings of the court-martial of Lieut. (J.G.) Joseph Hill, U.S.N., and Chief Water Tender Appleby, the Navy Department has indicated that it intends to hold their superior officer responsible for the accident to the San Diego's boilers when she was making her trial trip in February. The court of inquiry recommended the trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Hill and Chief Water Tender Appleby. The report of the court-martial was to the effect that Lieutenant Hill and Chief Water Tender Appleby were not guilty of negligence of duty and inefficiency. This report has been approved and sent back to the Pacific Fleet, with the recommendation that Lieutenant Oak be tried by court-martial. The evidence shows that Lieut. E. C. Oak, who was the senior engineer officer, was advised that the water in the boilers in the San Diego was dangerously low. He knew that he was taking chances which endangered the ship, according to the views of the Department, and therefore should be held responsible for the accident. It is stated that Lieutenant Oak practically admitted in his testimony before the court that he was responsible for the condition of the water in the boiler. Both Lieutenant Hill and Water Tender Appleby were acting in the presence of their superior officer, and it is not presumed they should assume the authority of drawing the fire from the boilers which it is now believed is the only way the accident could have been avoided. The speech of Lieut. Comdr. James O. Richardson, at the banquet of the Naval Engineers last winter at the Army and Navy Club, has suggested to the Department that some of the younger officers in the fleet are prone to take too great chances in an attempt to make a record for their ship. The address produced a profound impression at the Navy Department, and they are convinced that something must be done to prevent the reckless handling of ships in speed-making trials. The attitude of the Department marks a distinct departure in its policy. In the future, engineering officers will be expected to take the best possible care of the machinery of the ships and will be cautioned against sacrificing it in order to make a speed record. It is believed that many of the most expensive repairs of ships could be avoided if more care were taken with the machinery.

In the Bulletin Board, a well printed little sheet, which is published in the interest of the Naval Academy class of 1892 and edited by Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., appears an editorial on "The Gouging Inquiry," which reflects undoubtedly the sentiment of the graduates of the Naval Academy. It reads as follows: "I feel that I cannot close this edition without saying just a word about the court of inquiry now in session at Annapolis, whose doings are chronicled at length in the local papers. I have talked with a good many people who are fairly in touch with the subject, including both officers and midshipmen. Out of a regiment of about 800, a smaller number were caught gouging and were punished for it. Their acts were not approved either by the classes formally or by undergraduate sentiment informally. I feel I can assure you that conditions as to honor have improved rather than deteriorated since our day, and that the authorities are not more lax in their supervision or in their ideals, nor the midshipmen more lax in their moral standard than in the days we remember best." This issue, which is No. 8, also reprints the letter of Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., which appeared in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the grievances of the Spanish-American War veterans relative to the lack of recognition by the general public and the Navy Department. Commander Crank is secretary of the '92 class. The editor also makes a plea for the making of "a mighty effort to place a lasting memorial at the Naval Academy," and in a regretfully satirical tone refers to the apathy on such a subject in contrast with the excitement at an alumni dinner or the frenzy at the annual football game.

The New York Tribune, commenting on Secretary Daniels's system of "co-ordination," says: "Mr. Daniels does not want to see the Navy modernized. He has never shown the slightest understanding of the needs of a modern navy. He fought the proposal to create a naval general staff because he felt that such a body would interfere with his personal control. Congress at the last session would have created a bureau of operations, similar in functions to a general staff, if the Secretary had not interposed an objection. Now he has once more displayed his antagonism to modern methods by abolishing the aid positions and reinstating the antiquated bureaucratic machinery through the appointment of an advisory council composed mostly of bureau chiefs. It is little short of absurd to confide the solution of the real problem of military efficiency to a body including the heads of the various building and supply departments, the ranking surgeon, the chief law officer of the Department and the commander of the subsidiary Marine Corps. It is a wonder that the ranking chaplain was not also assigned to a seat in this miscellaneous council. The bureau ran the Department for many years. They engendered internal strife and deadlocked and tangled business up with red tape. Staff and line officers rarely agree about anything. Unfortunately, the council is so constituted that no initiative can be expected from it. It will have done the work cut out for it if it serves as a

partial scapegoat for the past and future shortcomings of the misfit Secretary of the Navy to whom it owes its existence."

The class of officers for instruction in aeronautics at the U.S. Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, will be Lieut. E. F. Johnson, Lieut. A. C. Read, Lieut. (J.G.) E. G. Haas, Lieut. (J.G.) R. Paunack, Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Corry, Ensign J. P. Norfleet, Ensign H. W. Scofield, all of the Navy, and Lieut. F. T. Evans and Lieut. A. E. Cunningham, of the Marine Corps. This class will assemble at once for a course of instruction in practical shop work in assembling, adjusting and repairing aeroplanes and aeroplane machinery followed by flying of all kinds. These officers were selected from a number of applicants. The selection was based upon special physical fitness and the availability of the applicants for this special duty considering the reports of fitness and sea experience of the applicants. The applications of those not selected now will be given consideration together with other applications that may be received in the meantime when a new class is formed. It is intended to form another class in three or six months. Other things being equal, applications will be considered in order of their receipt at the Department.

In the opinion of Naval Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., although the ill-fated passenger steamer Lusitania was unquestionably a safer ship than the Titanic, she could not have floated after an accident such as the one which sank the Titanic. He gave this opinion as a witness on July 1 in the suit of the White Star Line for limitation of liability in the Titanic disaster claims, now on trial before Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court at New York city. Naval Constructor Watt said he considered the Lusitania a safer vessel than the Titanic, but that the Cunarder could not have floated after an encounter with an iceberg such as sank the White Star liner. He said it was his recollection that while the Lusitania was under construction the plans were changed to substitute longitudinal bulkheads for the transverse type, the British Admiralty paying half the cost, with the understanding that the Lusitania might be impressed as an auxiliary cruiser in time of war.

The band of the marine detachment on duty at the American Legation, Peking, China, is the only foreign band in Peking, although ten foreign nations have legation guards stationed at Peking. Under the efficient leadership of Sergeant Anderson this band has acquired a high state of efficiency, and it is very popular both with the members of the foreign community and with the Chinese. The concerts on four afternoons of each week attract many people to the American Legation and to the Tarter Wall which directly overlooks the legation. The band also furnishes music for many dances and other social functions.

The target practice recently completed by the First Destroyer Division of the Pacific Fleet was held at night firing at two targets, one of which only was illuminated. The average range was 1,200 yards, and the speed of firing boats twenty to twenty-one knots. The scores made were slightly better than were made by the same boats last year, and though not so good as the scores made this year by the destroyers of the Atlantic flotilla, there may have been some difference in weather conditions which would account, at least in part, for the difference.

Although not designed for this purpose, the electric drive with which the U.S.S. California is to be equipped may increase the ability of that battleship to avoid attack from submarines. With an electric drive it is claimed a battleship will be able to change its rate of speed more easily and maneuver more rapidly than with any other power. While going at top speed the engines of the California can be reversed almost instantly and thus bring the ship to a stop much quicker than with other power.

The New York Sun inquires: "How many men have enlisted just because they got bored with the song, 'I Didn't aRise My Boy To Be a Soldier'?"

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Tennessee, arrived June 28 at Alexandria, Egypt.
Drayton, arrived June 29 at Rosebank, N.Y.
McCall, arrived June 29 at Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
South Carolina, Paulding, Cummings and Sonoma, arrived June 29 at Newport, R.I.
Jupiter, arrived June 30 at Newport, R.I.
Arctura, arrived June 29 at Guantanamo Bay.
South Dakota and Milwaukee, arrived June 29 at San Francisco, Cal.
Prometheus, arrived June 26 at Dutch Harbor, Alaska.
Lamson and Preston, sailed June 30 from New York for Boston, Mass.
Dolphin, arrived June 30 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Chester, arrived June 30 at Alexandria, Egypt.
Chattanooga, sailed June 30 from San Francisco, Cal., for Long Beach, Cal.
Burrows, Joutet and Parker, arrived June 30 at Newport, R.I.
Albany, arrived June 30 at Tacoma, Wash.
Michigan, sailed June 30 from Newport, R.I., for Bristol, R.I.
Lebanon, arrived June 30 at Washington, D.C.
Patterson, sailed June 30 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.
Jenkins, Birmingham, Fanning, Beale and Jarvis, arrived June 30 at Newport, R.I.
Jason, sailed July 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Galveston, Texas.
Palch, sailed July 1 from New York for Newport, R.I.
Walke, sailed July 1 from New York for South Amboy.
Panther, sailed July 1 from Charleston, S.C., for Newport, R.I.
Washington, arrived July 1 at Cape Haitien, Haiti.
Nebraska, sailed July 1 from Newport, R.I., for Eastport, Me.
Kearsarge, sailed July 1 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Vulcan and McDougal, arrived July 1 at Newport, R.I.
Neptune, arrived July 1 at Tuxpan, Mexico.
Wheeling, arrived July 1 at Tuxpan, Mexico.
Wyoming, sailed July 1 from New York for Newport, R.I.
G-3, sailed July 1 from New York for Bridgeport, Conn.

Vestal, sailed July 1 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Cheyenne, H-1, H-2 and H-3, arrived July 1 at San Francisco, Cal.
 Dolphin, arrived at Norfolk July 2.
 Warrington, arrived at Rosebank July 1.
 Trippe, sailed from Boston for Addison, Me., July 2.
 Lamson and Preston, arrived at Boston July 2.
 Lebanon, sailed from Washington for Norfolk July 2.
 Brutus, sailed from Vera Cruz for Progress July 1.
 Smith, sailed from Charleston for Boston July 1.
 Georgia, sailed from Newport for Gloucester July 2.
 Eagle, sailed from Guantanamo for Port au Prince July 1.

C.M.O. 17, MAY 19, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Asst. Paymr. King Terrell, U.S.N., tried on board the U.S.S. Sacramento, off Tampico, Mexico, and found guilty of embezzlement (four specifications). He was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the list of assistant paymasters, U.S. Navy, and to there remain until he shall have lost twenty numbers in his grade.

The Commander of Cruiser Squadron and Commander-in-Chief, Detached Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on April 14, 1915, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but, in view of the recommendation to clemency signed by seven of the nine members of the court, reduced the loss of numbers to ten, and directed that Asst. Paymr. King Terrell be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The Secretary, in reviewing the proceedings, said, in part: "If, as appears from the record, the accused was not arraigned upon the fourth specification of the charge preferred against him, such omission constitutes a fatal defect as to that specification, and for this reason the finding on the fourth specification is set aside. This irregularity in the proceedings does not vitiate the findings as to the remainder of the specifications or the charge nor affect the legality of the sentence. He offered in extenuation of his conduct the defense that he had not been properly instructed in regard to the performance of his duties and that he was ignorant of the provisions of the Navy Regulations in such matters. It is a fact that Mr. Terrell, with several other assistant paymasters who were sent over to the Auditor's Office for instruction, showed so little interest in the work that the Paymaster General was requested to withdraw them. It would seem, therefore, that any lack of instruction suffered by Mr. Terrell is to a certain extent due to a failure on his part to apply himself, as there can be no doubt that any one with a real desire to learn his duties could gain far more information from the Auditor's Office than Mr. Terrell claims to have received.

"The department cannot understand the grounds upon which a recommendation for clemency in this case was based, as in its opinion the sentence is entirely inadequate for the serious offense to which the accused pleaded 'guilty,' and which brings into question the integrity of an officer of the Navy who holds a commission certifying as to his zeal and integrity. The fact that the Government suffered no financial loss through his misconduct, however pertinent, is not primary, and the conviction of an officer for such an offense as 'embezzlement' indicates that he is woefully lacking in those ideals which are sought after, cherished and zealously guarded by commissioned officers. It is felt that only the extreme leniency of the court has permitted him to retain his commission and associate with a body of men whose records have not been blemished by an offense similar to that for which the accused has been convicted by a tribunal composed of his peers, and it is hoped that this will prove a beneficial lesson in order that in the future he may so conduct himself as to reflect credit upon himself and the service rather than to cause embarrassment to the service and humiliation to himself.

"With reference to the adequacy of the sentence the Bureau of Navigation reported as follows: 'The Bureau is of the opinion that the sentence is inadequate for the offense committed.' It is noted that the judge advocate recorded part of each finding in typewriting. The entire findings must be recorded in the handwriting of the judge advocate. This includes everything which properly forms a part of the finding, commencing with the words 'The specification of the first charge.' (See C. M. O. 42, 1914, pp. 4-5, and citations therein.) In order that Asst. Paymr. King Terrell, U.S.N., may not entirely escape punishment, the sentence, while deemed totally inadequate for the offense, is approved."

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 25.—Lieut. W. H. Lee to New York Shipbuilding Company, connection fitting out Ericsson and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. W. L. Calhoun detached Inspector of Ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 1, 1915; to Columbia.

Lieuts. A. B. Cook and L. C. Farley detached New York; to Arkansas.

Lieut. J. H. Hoover detached North Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. L. Hand to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Ensign H. C. Wick detached Kentucky; to Illinois.

Ensign H. J. Shields detached Kearsarge; to Alabama.

Ensign T. H. Winters detached Kearsarge; to Illinois.

Mdsn. A. E. King, C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and Alan Barnett to temporary duty Naval Academy.

Bttn. John Evans detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Patuxent.

Note.—Mdsn. John McC. Manly died at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1915. Chaplain Joseph M. F. McGinty died at Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1915.

JUNE 28.—Capt. J. S. McKean detached command North Dakota; to Navy Department as Assistant for Material to the Chief of Naval Operations.

Lieut. W. J. Giles detached San Francisco; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. J. Blankenship to temporary duty Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Rice to Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. T. Swasey, jr., to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. F. Kimball detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to San Francisco as senior Engineer officer.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached St. Louis; to Cheyenne.

P.A. Surg. S. L. Higgins detached Arkansas; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. D. H. Casto detached Cheyenne; to St. Louis.

A. Surg. C. H. Weaver detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Arkansas.

Chaplain E. W. Scott detached Kansas; to Wisconsin.

Pay Clerk E. E. Artois detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Note.—Chief Carp. William P. Harding died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915. Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Isherwood, retired, died at New York, N.Y., June 19, 1915.

JUNE 29.—Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Dodd detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., as Pacific Coast Superintendent of Radio.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached Milwaukee; to Annapolis as executive officer.

Lieut. B. L. Canaga detached Maryland; to executive officer, New Orleans.

Lieut. A. C. Kail detached New Orleans; to command Milwaukee.

Lieut. M. S. Davis detached Maryland; to South Dakota.

Lieut. W. A. Smead detached Annapolis; to St. Louis.

Lieut. J. J. Manning detached South Dakota; to Engineer Officer of Maryland.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Bemis detached Naval Academy; to Columbia.

Ensign H. J. Shields detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Minnesota.

A. Surg. A. L. Bass, M.R.C., resignation accepted, to take effect June 29, 1915.

JUNE 30.—Comdr. De Witt Blamer detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Aug. 1, 1915.

Lieut. A. C. Reed detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. E. F. Johnson detached Prairie; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, jr., detached Kansas; to Machias as executive officer.

Sound the cymbals for two kinds of independence joy!

Rip things right up the back on the Fourth! Because it's the nation's birthday, and because Prince Albert tobacco has set free men who yearned for the joys of jimmy pipe "packing" and real cigarette makin's—and who shied at tortured tongues and throats!

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Lieut. (J.G.) W. A. Edwards detached works New York Shipbuilding Co.; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. M. Ravenscroft detached Naval Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio; to Prairie as executive officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. N. Reeves detached North Dakota; to San Francisco.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. R. Paunack detached Rhode Island; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Myers detached Minnesota; to connection fitting out Winslow and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Corry, jr., detached Kansas; to Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign H. W. Seefield detached Jupiter; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign J. P. Norfleet detached New Hampshire; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Naval Constr. R. P. Schlachbach detached Assistant to the Inspector of Hull Material, Western District, Munhall, Pa.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Pharm. Hubert Henry transferred to retired list of officers of the Navy from June 23, 1915; to home.

JULY 1.—Admiral W. C. Cowles transferred to retired list of officers of the Navy from July 11, 1915; detached Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield to Florida as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger detached Minnesota; to Louisiana as navigator.

Lieut. W. H. Toaz detached Florida; to Minnesota as first lieutenant.

Lieut. A. W. Sears detached Machias; to Kansas.

Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to three months' sick leave.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, July 1, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. L. Woodruff detached Saratoga; to Cincinnati.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. K. Stoddard detached Galveston; to Saratoga.

Ensign Webb Trammell detached Cincinnati; to Saratoga.

Ensign H. O. Roesch detached Helena; to Saratoga.

Ensign H. K. Lewis detached Cincinnati; to Saratoga.

Ensign Roy Pfaff detached Saratoga; to Cincinnati.

Ensign Raymond Hamon detached Saratoga; to Galveston.

Ensign Whitely Perkins detached Monmouth.

Ensign Arnold Marcus detached Saratoga; to Helena.

Ensign J. M. Kates detached Saratoga; to Samar.

Ensign F. K. O'Brien to Chauncey.

Ensign H. W. Pillsbury detached Chauncey; to Palos.

P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached naval hospital, Canacao; to Cincinnati.

P.A. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to naval hospital, Canacao.

P.A. Surg. F. A. Porter detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.

A. Surg. G. W. Calver to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

A. Surg. N. R. Sullivan detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to Saratoga.

A. Surg. H. V. Cornett detached Saratoga; to Samar.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 28.—Major L. M. Gulick and Capt. E. H. Conger commissioned from May 16, 1915.

Capt. F. E. Chamberlin detached North Dakota; to Brooklyn.



Capt. Arthur Stokes detached Minnesota; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., detached Headquarters Marine Corps; to 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard detached 15th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to Minnesota.

First Lieut. F. T. Evans to aviation duty, Pensacola, Fla.

First Lieut. R. S. Geiger commissioned from May 16, 1915.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster detached Headquarters Marine Corps; to recruit depot, Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. Alphonse DeCarre detached North Dakota; to 23d Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

JULY 1.—Major H. C. Davis detached Headquarters Marine Corps; to Naval War College, Newport.

Capt. E. B. Miller to Marine Barracks, San Diego Exposition, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. John Dixon detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States.

Second Lieut. T. M. Luby detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to 39th Co., Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking.

Second Lieut. S. L. Howard detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, San Francisco Exposition.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Within the next two months the two new Coast Guard cutters building at Newport News will be completed and turned over to the Government, ready for Coast Guard work.

Senior Capt. Howard Emery, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister and 1st Lieut. John Boedcker, an inspection board, witnessed the trials of the cutter Ossipee on Chesapeake Bay, and the vessel met all the requirements of her contract.

About July 15 she will be ready to be turned over to the Government. The same board witnessed the trials of the new cutter Tallapoosa, and it is expected she will be ready to be turned over to the Government within a few days after her sister ship, the Ossipee. One of the new ships is designed for service on the Maine coast, the other on the coast of Florida.

The cutter Unalga, doing patrol duty on the Alaskan coast, gave assistance to the American schooner Lizzie Vane at Unalaska, caught by cross-currents in an attempt to work out of the harbor, which meant going on the beach and disaster. The cutter towed the schooner to sea and plain sailing.

The practice cruiser Itasca arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, June 24. She will remain at San Juan until after July 4, and will then visit the Canal Zone and several ports in Cuba before returning to New London.

Senior Captain Emery, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Capt. J. Q. Moore, Constr. J. Q. Walton and Constr. F. A. Hunnewell were at Arundel Cove, South Baltimore, June 26, for an examination of the cutter Algonquin to determine what repairs should be made to her to put her in thorough order for active service on the Porto Rican station.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. Francis A. Levis the ice patrol was discontinued on June 21.

The Acushnet left Woods Hole July 1 for New Bedford for pay and stores.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

The only changes since list was published last week are:

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalaska, Alaska.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Valdez, Alaska.



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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 30, 1915.

Lieutenant Graham, who was hurt while playing polo a fortnight ago, is improving slowly but steadily at the hospital. His mother and brother came on from Tennessee several days ago and are staying with Mrs. E. F. Graham, who also has as guests her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer are at Old Orchard, Me., for the rest of the summer; Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and two little daughters start this week for Shinnecock Bay, L.I., where Lieut. and Mrs. Higley and children are also staying; Lieutenant Sellick left Tuesday for his home at Rutland, Vt.; Captain Goethals has gone to Panama for a six weeks' visit with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Goethals, while Mrs. Goethals is with her family at Watertown, N.Y., and later they will both go on to the San Francisco Exposition.

Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Tschappat, left last week for Sackett's Harbor for the summer. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood leave on Wednesday for Mackinac Island. Col. Robert M. Thompson, U.S.N., retired, visited the post recently, coming up on his houseboat, "Everglades"; on Saturday Colonel Thompson entertained a party from the post at luncheon and dinner aboard the "Everglades," spending the afternoon cruising up the river. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, the Misses Marian Townsley, Margaret Shaw, Spencer and Fuller; on Monday Colonel Thompson took a party to the boat races at Poughkeepsie.

Col. and Mrs. William S. Peirce, of Springfield Armory, Mass., have been spending a few days at the hotel; on Friday Mrs. Tschappat entertained at bridge for Mrs. Peirce and for Mesdames Shaw, Coleman, Oldfield, Glade, Bell, Wildrick and Gallagher. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bell and Oldfield. Mrs. Hodges, wife of Gen. Henry C. Hodges, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley; her son, Cadet Hodges, a member of the Fourth Class, is recovering from appendicitis. Miss Fieberger gave a party Friday evening for the Misses Helen Upson, Jean Worthington, Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Covell, Kimble, Bragdon and Richards. Miss Helen Townsley spent the weekend at Bay Head, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seligman. Mr. Wrenn, of Tennessee, has been a recent guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Timberlake. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson spent the weekend in Pittsfield.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Hodges, General Garlington, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Miss Ennis, Miss Townsley, Colonel Smith, Major Runcie. Mrs. DeWitt is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Estes. Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Coleman entertained at cards on Wednesday and Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Daley are at Worcester, Mass., visiting Captain Daley's parents. The Misses Townsley had dinner Tuesday for Miss Caswell and several cadets. Miss Ennis, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, is now visiting at Fort Totten.

Miss Fieberger gave a tea Saturday for the Misses Caswell, Cook, de Ronger, Upson and Worthington and a number of cadets. Mrs. Foster, of New Haven, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels; on Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Eckels had dinner for Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy gave a dinner on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Delano gave a supper on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale had dinner on Sunday for Cadets Lange, Yancey and Bissell. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson gave a dinner Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Hodges and Col. and Mrs. Walker were guests at Highland Park on Saturday at the luncheon given by the Park Commissioners to mark the opening of the season. This park is at Bear Mountain, between Iona Island and Fort Montgomery. Miss Julia Fieberger and Miss Helen Upson leave Wednesday for Cambridge, Mass. Walter Drysdale celebrated his sixteenth birthday anniversary on Tuesday with a pretty party, where there was a well-stocked fish pond and an attractive birthday table with a lighted cake. Present: Misses Merced, Juddy and Bobby Gregory, Marjorie and Frances Simonds, Frances Stearns, Consuelo Asensio, Adelaide Oldfield, Jane Kiehl, Yvonne Crissy, Audrey Jenkins, Marjorie Bell, Carey Walker, Eleanor Cutrer, Marguerite Meyer, Katherine Dawson, Elizabeth Mayer, Masters Gordon Catts, Jr., Ted Timberlake, Bobby Lyon, George Francis Patten, Marshall Carter, Allison Miner, Victor Cutrer, Jack and Edward Wildrick, Sumner Gregory, Manuel José and Gabriel Asensio, Fritz Mayer, Jim Dawson, John Slaughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns and daughter Frances start Wednesday for Vermont. Lieutenant Stearns first goes to Fort Ethan Allen for examination for promotion, while Mrs. Stearns and the baby go on to their summer camp in the mountains.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1915.

The funeral of Commo. William H. Beebler, U.S.N., took place here Friday morning from St. Anne's P.E. Church. The Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector, officiated, and the interment was in the Naval Cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were Rear Admirals Knox, Walker, Adams, Commodore Griffin, Captain Delehanly, Dr. Fell and Dr. Berkeley. The active pall-bearers were a detachment of seamen. The vested choir sang the funeral hymn. The funeral cortege consisted of members of the Commodore's family, and his friends, two companies of marines, a company of seamen and a large number of naval officers. The Naval Academy band led the procession to the cemetery. At the grave, after the religious services, three volleys were fired and "taps" sounded.

Ensign Grover Clark, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Annapolis, has left for his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Capt. William F. Low, U.S.N., and Mrs. Low, who have resided at An-

napolis for four years while their son, Ensign Francis Low, U.S.N., was a midshipman at the Naval Academy, will shortly take up their residence in Washington. Mrs. Heiner, wife of P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner, U.S.N., and children, who have been spending some weeks at New Windsor, Md., are here on a visit to Mrs. Heiner's parents, Capt. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kinkaid.

Mrs. Rudolph Holmes, of Chicago, is the guest of Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field. Mrs. Angelo Hall, wife of Instructor Hall, and family have left for a visit to friends in the North. Mrs. Calhoun, wife of Prof. Guy K. Calhoun, U.S.N., and son have been in Washington for a few days prior to leaving for Chelsea, N.J., where Professor Calhoun will join them later.

Capt. William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Upshur have arrived from the Philippines, where Captain Upshur has been on duty for four years. They will be guests at Annapolis of Mrs. Upshur's sisters, the Misses Munford, and later they will go to Philadelphia, where Captain Upshur has been ordered. Mrs. Richard Barnett, wife of the actor and sister of Lieut. Victor L. Morrison, U.S.M.C., on Monday evening gave a beautiful lawn party at "Acton," Murray Hill. The spacious grounds were attractive with Chinese lanterns and the old colonial mansion was ablaze with lights. About fifty guests were present.

Miss Emily Fitzsimmons, of Far Rockaway, L.I., guest of her sister, Mrs. Timothy J. Keleher, has returned to her home. Dr. Bolling, of Philadelphia, was on a visit to his son, Mdsen. A. R. Bolling, this week. Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, of Green Spring Valley, Baltimore county, Md., is spending a few days with her sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, and Professor Cusachs, U.S.N.

Commo. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., left last week for Fort Fairfield, Me., to visit his brother, Mr. Richard Porter, who is seriously ill there.

The following instructors have been reappointed at the Naval Academy: Post-graduate Department—Prof. R. E. Root and Prof. L. A. Doggett.

Services over the remains of Assistant Swordsmaster George Heintz, sr., were held Wednesday morning at the residence of his son, Swordsmaster George Heintz, jr., in this city. They were conducted by Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N. The remains were taken to New York for burial.

Comdr. Louis N. Nulton, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the Naval Academy and will occupy the position of the head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, held this post several years ago.

Prof. Paul Voinot, Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, left here on Wednesday to join his family in Petersburg, Va.

Glass to the value of \$4,000 was broken at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station by the extraordinary hail storm that passed over this section on June 22.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., June 30, 1915.

Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne entertained at luncheon and bridge June 23. High scores were made by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Roberts and daintily covered dress hangers awarded to each. Mrs. Alston Hamilton and "Dootsie" left Thursday for Alleghany, Va., in the Virginia mountains, where they will be in their recently completed bungalow for the summer months. Miss Regina Farrell, of Albany, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Haskell, for the past two weeks, left Friday for her home. Mrs. Edwards entertained informally at bridge last Thursday for Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hamilton. Lieutenant Englehart gave an informal party in his quarters Monday night for Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Howlett, of Bay Ridge, and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. E. Kilbourne were hosts at a beautiful bridge party on Friday evening, given in honor of Col. and Mrs. White. Their other guests were Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell, Miss Bosley, of Baltimore, Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Yates Sterling. Attractively filled fern dishes were awarded to those holding the highest scores—Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Beckham, Colonel White and Major Abernethy.

Mrs. R. H. Williams visited the post Thursday to close up the house preparatory to her departure for Newburgh, N.Y., for the summer. There was a "Coney Island party" on Thursday, when Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell, Miss Farrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and their house guest, Mr. Moore, "took in" all the delights of Luna Park. Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards entertained charmingly at dinner on Saturday evening, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Feeter and Major Alston Hamilton.

In one of the severe thunder storms Sunday lightning struck the walk back of Captain Matson's quarters and the roof of Captain Williams's, but beyond knocking off a few shingles did no damage. Lieuts. J. L. Dunsworth, J. B. Crawford and H. G. Stanton, of West Point, were visitors at Fort Hamilton Monday. There was a very small meeting of the Ladies' Card Club Monday afternoon at Mrs. Kitts's. Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Matson being the only members present. Mrs. Roberts holding the high score for the afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. James Totten and their family are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, en route to their new post in Copenhagen, Denmark. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham have just moved into quarters No. 4 (on the front line), formerly occupied by Captain Proctor.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 16, 1915.

Mrs. George W. Folsom has returned to her cottage in Lenox, Mass., for the summer and will have as her guests her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight, U.S.A. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison have as their guest Lieutenant Morrison's mother, from Ohio.

The largest informal hop for some time was given last Friday, a number of people from Washington attending. The hop was given in compliment to the Militia officers from New Jersey and New York, in camp here for two weeks' instruction. On June 5 a thrilling polo game was seen at the Philadelphia Country Club, in the second and third rounds for the Morelton Cup. In the first match the Philadelphia Country Club team defeated the 5th U.S. Cavalry team, from Fort Myer, by a score of 16½ to 12½.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges have as their guest Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Col. W. E. Wilder. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Miss Scott have returned after attending the graduating exercises at West Point. Mrs. C. N. Jones, small daughter, and nurse left Tuesday for Tobyhanna, Pa., where they will spend the summer.

Several young people from the post attended the dance given by Major and Mrs. E. N. Jones, at the Rochambeau, in honor of their son, Edward N. 3d, and their house guest, Philip E. Gallagher, who enter in this year's class at West Point. Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb were guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges on Sunday for luncheon. Capt. E. T. Donnelly has returned to Tobyhanna, Pa., after spending a week with his family.

Miss Houston Scott, youngest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Scott, left Thursday for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Scott, at Princeton. She will be joined later by her sister, Miss Scott. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster had as guests for the hop Friday Mrs. Foerster's sister, Mrs. S. Tischer, Dr. F. R. Hill and Dr. G. Channing. Mrs. M. K. Cunningham, prior to the hop, had dinner for Miss Edith Hepburn, Mr. John Carter, Miss A. Fealy and Capt. Duncan Elliot.

Mr. Harry Bewick, son of Mrs. E. T. Donnelly, has been giving a series of most interesting lectures to the electrical class of the Western High School. Lieut. Pierson Menoher is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. T. Menoher.

Capt. Duncan Elliot entertained after the hop Friday. Mrs. G. H. Paine, wife of Lieutenant Paine, and mother, Mrs.

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Cameron, leave shortly for New York, where Mrs. Paine will open her art studio. Major and Mrs. E. N. Jones at the Rochambeau on Sunday gave a farewell supper for their son, Edward N. 3d, who leaves Monday to enter West Point. The guests included Miss Dorothy Laubach, Mr. John Armstrong, Miss Emily Cutes, Mr. F. Die, Miss Frances Brown, Mr. Philip Gallagher, Miss Martha Griffin and Mr. D. Menoher.

A spirited meeting of the Holy Name Society was held here Friday night. The troops have organized a society, under the direction of Chaplain T. O'Keefe, who was assisted by S. L. Glasgow, son of Capt. W. J. Glasgow.

The 5th Cavalry polo team, from here, on June 12 won the Wootton Cup on the Bryn Mawr field, defeating the Bryn Mawr Wanderers 4 goals to 2½. The Cavalry were allowed

Fort Myer, Va., June 28, 1915.

Lieut. V. M. Whitte has left the post on a mapping tour to complete the work started by Lieut. G. L. Morrison. Mrs. E. T. Donnelly and son, accompanied by Mr. McNair and Mr. Monroe McCloskey, left for Tobyhanna, Pa. Mrs. C. T. Menoher entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer. Mrs. G. L. Morrison left for Baltimore, to spend several months. Mrs. M. McCloskey has as her guests Miss McCloskey and Mrs. Sculley. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer left last week for Hawaii, H.T.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Groninger gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Millikin, sister of Lieut. J. Millikin. Capt. Duncan Elliot returned Monday from a two weeks' leave. Gen. H. L. Scott and Gen. G. P. Scriven left for Tobyhanna last week. Mrs. G. E. Griffin and Miss Griffin left Saturday for Tobyhanna.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., June 28, 1915.

Mrs. Robert I. Rees has as her house guest Miss Callendar. Mrs. Frank Burton and her cousin, Miss Watrous, spent a few days at the Stoney Point rifle range. Mrs. Bloombergh had as guests for Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Mrs. Fox and daughter, Miss Florence Fox, of Atchison, Kas. Dr. Cullen, with Major Normoyle, General Borden and Mr. Shepherd as his guests, motored to Stoney Point, Madison Barracks and Watertown Thursday. Among the post people who attended the Thursday dance at the Pontiac were Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Rees and Miss Callendar.

Mrs. Calisch, of Oswego, gave a luncheon on Friday at the Country Club in honor of her mother, Mrs. Leichtsmeier, of Johnstown, N.Y., and for Mesdames Smith, Bortz and Welty. Companies A and B, Major Normoyle, Captains Smith and Rees and Lieutenant Hurley are at Stoney Point for a month's target practice. Until the return of Co. C yesterday Lieutenant Welty was in command of the post.

Little Jack Bloombergh celebrated his third birthday anniversary on Saturday and invited all his little post friends in to assist him. The little guests were Emily Smith, Richard Welty and Howard Bloombergh. Ruth Smith, in celebration of her eleventh birthday, gave a luncheon at the Country Club to a few of her friends on Saturday. Her guests were Catherine Burt, Sarah Bates, Mary Pell and Chere Irwin. Mrs. Walling returned Saturday from a month's visit in camp with Lieutenant Walling at the Stoney Point rifle range. The Walling camp was turned over intact to Captain Rees, whose family will visit him for a part of his tour on the range. Miss Watrous, guest of her cousin, Capt. and Mrs. Burton, left Saturday for her home in Michigan.

Company C, Captain Burton and Lieutenant Walling, returned Sunday from annual target practice. The company finished with a general average of 228.6 per man, which bids fair to be high score in the regiment and to win for the company the Fenness trophy, which is competed for annually by the several companies of the regiment. Of the six companies which have completed their practice Co. C leads, and Co. D, commanded by Captain Parsons, is second; average, 214.5 per man. Co. C will leave July 1 for Ludington, Mich., for duty at the student camp until about Aug. 15.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 29, 1915.

Mrs. J. H. Pratt entertained the bridge club June 16, two tables playing, after which all the post ladies and their guests were asked in for a dainty tea. Governor Holcombe, of Connecticut, and Adjutant General Cole were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Barrette June 17. The Governor was greatly interested in the big gun firing of the 1st Regiment, C.A.C., Connecticut National Guard, which completed its annual encampment June 20, after a very instructive tour. Weather conditions (fog) made it impossible to complete the service target practice; sufficient was held, however, to demonstrate the high state of efficiency of the regiment. Colonel Dorsey and his officers and men are to be congratulated on the commendatory character of the reports rendered on this regiment.

Mrs. J. Albert Butler and Miss Gladys, of Brookline, for ten days have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, who gave a dinner Wednesday in their honor and for Major and Mrs. M. J. Shaw, Miss Lee, Lieuts. W. K. Richards, C. M. Wood and L. B. Weeks. After the movies they had an informal dance. The evening auction club met with Mrs. W. B. McCaskey last week, five tables playing. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie came over from Michie for the party. Major and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow gave a dinner Thursday for their guest, Mrs. Carrington Bates, of Boston, and for Major R. L. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. R. H. Jordan, Mrs. G. I. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Pratt and Lieut. J. R. Davis.

Major and Mrs. Shaw gave a tea dance on Tuesday for the dancing set of the post and a number of summer people. Miss Josephine Lee, of Pittsfield, Mass., is visiting Major and Mrs. Shaw. On June 25, for the annual Harvard-Yale boat races, the officers of the defenses chartered the Munnatawket, of the Fishers Island Navigation Company, running her to Fort Terry. Michie and Wright and return. Over 100 took advantage of the boat which was tied to the navy yard dock for the races. The 11th band volunteered their services, and time at the navy yard was spent in dancing. Fortunately, the weather was perfect, giving all a delightful moonlight sail to Terry and Michie. Miss Mary McGuire, of New York, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan at Fort Michie. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter on Sunday were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Barrette. Capt. and Mrs. Cramer were guests of Major and Mrs. Bevans for the races. Col. and Mrs. Barrette entertain at dinner for Major and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieutenants Richards, Weeks and Wood this evening.

Col. Edouardo Raybaud, Cav., military attaché of the Argentine Republic, was the guest of Major Shipton at Fort Terry

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for several days. All the officers and their wives met the Colonel on Tuesday at a delightful tea served by Mrs. Shipton; on Wednesday he was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, as were Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Major and Mrs. Shipton, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs. On Thursday he was the luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Barrette. Lieut. J. Walsh has left Fort Terry on a fifteen days' sick leave; he will rejoin at Watertown Arsenal on duty as captain of ordnance. The regular beach party season has now commenced. Last Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Tidball and Mrs. Ames, with the children, from Fort Wright, joined Major and Mrs. Shipton for a beach lunch at Fort Terry.

Fort Terry has now secured a good lead for the coast defense cup, defeating Fort Wright in the second game of this series at Fort Wright last Sunday by a score of 5-4, nine innings.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 27, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a dinner June 21 in honor of Mrs. Elting, sr., and for Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Mrs. Laurson and Mr. George Kirkham, of Memphis. Other dinners the same evening were given by Major and Mrs. Roekenbach and Capt. and Mrs. Kromer. Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley returned Monday from a week's motor trip to Atlanta. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Webster James, of Chattanooga; Major and Mrs. Roekenbach, Lieutenants Blunt and McDonnell. Miss Dasha Allen has been the guest of Mrs. Thomas at Catoosa Springs while Captain Thomas was on the range.

Several people will be leaving here the first of the month, some permanently and others only for the summer. Major and Mrs. Ragan have a month's leave before sailing for Honolulu Aug. 5; Capt. and Mrs. McClure have gone to Lexington for a two months' stay; Mrs. James F. McKinley will go to Wrightsville Beach, N.C., where she will be joined by Mrs. Grayson Heidt, of Atlanta; Mrs. Mueller and her small daughter, Janet, leave Thursday, as will Mrs. Rockwell, who goes to Smithtown, L.I.

A number of dinners have been given for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara since their arrival. Among those entertaining for them have been Lieut. and Mesdames Pope, Shannon, Mueller, Laurson, Newman and Capt. and Mrs. Amos.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 29, 1915.

The Secretary of the Navy was here for a few days the past week on board the U.S.S. Dolphin. With him were Mrs. Daniels and his sons. Rear Admiral Knight and Miss Katherine Knight entertained at a dinner for the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels. Miss Roberta Wyley, house guest of Mrs. George Harrison, was honor guest at a dinner given by Mrs. Harrison on Saturday. The party later went to the hop at the Casino, to which the officers of the ships were all invited.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves and Miss Evelyn Gleaves are recent arrivals at the Harmony Villa. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Bulmer are registered at the Bay Voyage. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford arrived at the Bay View from San Francisco on Sunday. Society is enjoying a lawn fête and flower exchange at the Potter home this afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. Among the Navy arrivals at the Thorndike Hotel are Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton and Mrs. John G. Church.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 27, 1915.

Mrs. and Miss Lough, from Fargo, N.D., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lough, in the old post. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain and their small daughter Maria have returned from a three weeks' leave, spent motoring in New England, New York and Canada. Dr. and Mrs. DeLoffre and Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting gave a motor party Sunday. In Dr. DeLoffre's car were Mrs. DeLoffre, Miss Ross, of Plattsburg, Mrs. Bubb, of West Point, Mrs. Buttler, Lieutenants Potter and Tarbutton. Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting had with them Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Lieutenant Buttler. Supper was served on the lake shore.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Major and Mrs. Clark, Major Ferguson, Mrs. Nolan and Capt. and Mrs. DeLoffre. Capt. and Mrs. James Regan entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mesdames Grimes, Goodrich, Van Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller. Miss Berry Waller on Tuesday was a luncheon guest of Mrs. George Kellogg. Mrs. Londahl and Mrs. Jewett gave a pretty tea Thursday for all the ladies of the post; Mesdames DeLoffre and Miller poured.

Mrs. Regan gave an informal supper Wednesday before starting for New York and Washington. Upon her return her mother, Mrs. José Yznaga, of Washington, will be her guest. Miss Harrison is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Floyd. Mrs. Mitchell gave a bridge tea Tuesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Alford. Mesdames Goodrich and Regan poured. Mrs. Miller had tea Friday for Mesdames Chamberlain, DeLoffre, Goodrich, Sherard, Mitchell and Alford. The officers' mess hall was beautifully decorated on Friday, under Lieutenant Potter's direction, for the regimental despedida to Col. and Mrs. McCoy, who leave the 30th and Plattsburg Barracks soon. Mrs. and Miss McCoy are remaining in town for a few weeks in Mr. C. S. Johnson's residence, 89 Court street.

Mr. Foote and daughter, Miss Dorothy, are having a week-

end party at their summer camp on Cumberland Head for Mrs. Van Horn, Miss Waller, Lieutenants Ord, Wyche, Corlett, Bull and Milliken. All went over in canoes Saturday. Mrs. Weed gave a tennis party for Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Bonesteel, Lieutenants Corlett, Wyche and Purdon on Tuesday.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 28, 1915.

Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, present quartermaster at Fort Porter, entertained a house party last week, his father and brother coming from West Virginia in their touring car. Lieut. Patrick Morrissey, 1st Inf., has arrived from West Point for aviation duty. Miss Metcalfe gave a delightful five o'clock tea on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Josephine Baldwin, of Columbus. Miss Emmons poured tea.

Mrs. Stotzenbach gave a handsome luncheon and card party Friday for Miss Baldwin at the Twentieth Century Club. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe and Miss Baldwin were there from Fort Porter. Lieut. and Mrs. White gave a dinner on Sunday in compliment of Lieutenant Morrissey. Miss Mitchell is in Pennsylvania for a prolonged visit. Miss Nelson, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Kennedy, for some time, returns to her home in Aurora, Ill., this week.

Mrs. Eichelberger, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Nelson and Miss Metcalfe all play tennis, as every officer here does, so the court is in constant demand. Saturday was an open gala day at the Country Club, with a midway and all kinds of amusements afternoon and night, the proceeds going to the Red Cross fund. Miss Metcalfe, Miss Baldwin, Miss Emmons and Lieutenant Morrissey attended from Fort Porter. Mrs. Mitchell spent the afternoon at the club and was dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Jones. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are enjoying the San Francisco Exposition, being pleasantly located at Hotel Stuart. Nearly every day Capt. and Mrs. Jackson are seen in the parks for a canter on their handsome horses.

Capt. William Welsh has returned from Peekskill, N.Y. Mrs. Welsh is asking a few friends for bridge Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Jackson was hostess for auction on Thursday. Mrs. Mitchell invited a few friends for luncheon last week, playing auction in the afternoon.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 26, 1915.

The whole aspect of Fort Douglas has been materially changed by the new quartermaster. The long row of trees lining the boulevard have been replanted, properly bedded, and are doing splendidly in their new soil. The drive has been resurfaced, the buildings are repainted and repaired, shrubbery trimmed, all adding materially to the general beauty of the post, one of the most attractive in the country.

Two hops have enlivened post social life the past week, the first given by Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Elliott for their son Charles, home from school, and the second by Lieut. and Mrs. Verne R. Bell for the Hezmalbach family prior to their departure for the border. At the first affair most of the guests were the young boys and girls, chaperoned by Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Binford, Dr. Eber, Mrs. Means and Lieutenant Wallace. About 150 young people enjoyed the affair.

The beautiful little post chapel has come in for its share of renovating under Captain Elliott, and since the return of Chaplain John T. Axton it has been the scene of a well attended vesper service at five o'clock each Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith gave a dinner last Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Elliott and Chaplain and Mrs. Axton. Mdm. Oliver Ritchie is home from Annapolis, spending a brief vacation with his parents, Judge and Mrs. M. L. Ritchie. Mrs. Emory S. Adams is home from Columbus Barracks, accompanied by her small son, and is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yeates.

Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood and Mrs. Wedgwood are expected within a few days to spend a month with relatives here before going on to Panama, where Lieutenant Wedgwood is to be stationed. Mrs. H. C. Coburn and her children spent the past week with Mrs. Robert W. Means, on her way to Laramie, and was cordially greeted by former Fort Douglas friends. Capt. Elliott M. Norton will be here within a few days to take his family on to Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. William B. Wallace has returned from a three weeks' trip to San Francisco and Sacramento, where he inspected the California National Guard.

Mrs. J. R. Hezmalbach and her two daughters, the Misses Ethel and Helen Hezmalbach, leave within a few days for El Paso. Capt. Albert O. Seaman is expected here before July 4 to spend a brief leave with his wife and small son at the post. Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers will be here early in July to join his wife and baby. J. Baxter Jovenat has been a guest at the Axton home for a few days on his way from Pomona College, in California, to his home in Sheridan, Wyo.

Gen. J. S. Pershing, commanding the 8th Division, of which the 20th Infantry is a part, accompanied by Mrs. Pershing, will be here shortly from Fort D. A. Russell. Mrs. W. W. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, is here from Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nail, and her sister, Mrs. Robert T. Phinney, of Vancouver. Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton gave a dinner last Monday in honor of Mrs. Robert W. Means and Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers.

The Salt Lake High School Cadets will go to the exposition at San Francisco and to San Diego as an escort for Governor William Spry. The Utah National Guard will go into encampment this year from July 21 to 31, part of the time being spent on the Fort Douglas grounds.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

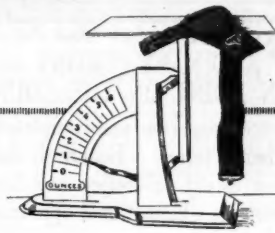
Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, C.Z., June 21, 1915.

The opera "Il Trovatore," played here Thursday evening by the Italian Opera Company from Panama, was enjoyed by an unexpectedly large audience, including a number of officers and families from Culebra and Empire as well as almost all of this garrison. Preceding the opera Col. and Mrs. Miller had dinner for Misses Cornelia and Elizabeth Johnson and Lieutenant Bandholtz, of Camp Gaillard; Misses Virginia Gerhardt and Ruth Miller, Lieutenants Budd and Clagett, of this garrison, and Lieutenants Waite and Murray, of Empire.

Capt. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their tenth anniversary last Sunday with a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Gowen and Taylor. Little Cecilia Larned gave an attractive party June 10, her third birthday anniversary. Unique, tiny Japanese dolls for the girls and musical instruments for the boys were the favors. The little hostess received a number of dainty gifts from her guests—Laura Churchill, Eugenia Roberts, Bunny Jones, Marjorie Wells, Baby Larned, Bobby Cron, Lydia and Sonny Eskridge, Carlos Swartz and Donald Pierce. Mrs. P. A. Larned was assisted by her mother-in-law and the Misses Larned, of Empire; Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon; Mrs. Pierce, of Balboa; Mesdames Swartz, Jones, Wells and Cron, of this garrison.

Colonel Johnson, of Culebra, was week-end guest of Colonel Miller. A number of Camp Otis people enjoyed the dance at Empire Friday. At dinner, previous to the hop, Colonel Devore was the guest of Major and Mrs. Croxton; Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Lieutenant Clagett were with Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells enjoyed the hospitality of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards. Major and Mrs. Settle, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells and Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan were recent dinner guests of Lieutenants Clagett and Budd. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Cralle, of Culebra, and Capt. and Mrs. Gowen.

Bachelors of the 29th gave a jolly dinner at the Hotel Washington in Colon Saturday, previous to the bi-monthly hop. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Mrs. Miller, Misses Ruth Miller, Virginia Gerhardt and Gertrude Norman. This same party enjoyed a delightful trip to Toro Point, where Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained them with swimming, followed by tea. Lucius Cron gave a pretty party Saturday on his



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seventh birthday anniversary. The birthday cake, with its thimble, dime and button, was great fun for the kiddies. The most merriment was caused by pinning the pipe to a jolly fat Dutchman, Mildred Gowen and James Churchill finding his mouth accurately. The guests were Lydia and Sonny Eskridge, Charles and Eugenia Roberts, Teddy Connolly, Mildred and Betty Gowen, James and Alice Churchill, McNeely Taylor, Grant Larnard, John Coffee and Billy and Bobby Cron. Mesdames Gowen and Eskridge and Miss Beuret assisted Mrs. Cron. Grant Larnard, the small son of Major and Mrs. Larnard, of Ancon, was week-end guest of Helene and Mildred Gowen.

The officers of this regiment left Wednesday for Panama, whence they were taken to a point near the Juan Dias River, then marched through the jungles for about six miles. This trip was taken as an experiment with the new auto trucks recently furnished by the Government for use in the Canal Zone, as well as giving the officers an opportunity for studying the terrain and familiarizing themselves with the country in that vicinity.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, June 28, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Clapham and child are spending two months at Lampasas, Texas, the guests of relatives. Capt. J. D. Watson entertained at dinner Saturday for eight. Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead was host at a breakfast on Sunday in honor of Miss Lola Brashear, of St. Louis, guest of Mr. Charles Dorsey, of Galveston, and a member of the Dorsey-Desobry wedding party.

Celebrating the birthday of her brother, Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, Miss Nan Wuest gave a bathing party on Thursday evening, followed by a dinner at the officers' mess. Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot chaperoned the party. Lieut. Jere Baxter left Thursday for Chicago, where he will join Mrs. Baxter and little son. They will spend the summer at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Charles S. Caffery has returned from a ten days' stay in New Orleans, where she was guest of honor at a number of affairs. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Willis left July 1 for Fort Snelling, to spend two months prior to going to the Philippines. Lieut. George E. Arneemann and bride will arrive in Galveston the coming week. Mrs. G. H. Williams, who has been ill, is convalescent. Col. and Mrs. T. N. Griffith, formerly of the 28th Infantry, have taken up their residence in Pittsburgh.

The 28th Infantry baseball team still holds first place in the series of 5th Brigade League games, having lost but one game since the league was organized.

The target practice is about completed and the regiment has been granted a month's vacation, when drills and other routine work will be suspended.

Greetings have been received from the following former members of the 28th Infantry, now en route to other regiments: Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Peking, China, and Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Lynch, Honolulu. Mrs. Charles W. Elliott was hostess for the ladies' bridge club on Monday. Mrs. Turman, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lykes, has returned to her home in Tampa, Fla. She was honoree of many social attentions here.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 29, 1915.

Mrs. John H. Dayton and her mother, Mrs. Washington Reed, Miss Esther Reed and Mr. Washington Reed, jr., left Sunday for Newport, R.I., where Mrs. Dayton has taken a cottage for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyce K. Muir gave a dinner Wednesday and with a party attended the roof garden at the Monticello. Miss Elizabeth Davis gave a tea Thursday. Miss Marjorie Eldredge has left for Providence, R.I., to be the guest of Miss Olivia Hayden, and later, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Hayden, she will go to Jamestown for the summer. Ensign and Mrs. George Barry Wilson left Friday for Washington for a short stay.

Surg. and Mrs. J. A. Biello had dinner at the Casino Saturday for Ensign and Mrs. George J. McMillen. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children have left for Essex, Lake Champlain. Mrs. J. Paulding Murdock and daughters, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth, have returned to their home in Washington. Mrs. Duncan M. Wood is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Parrish, Portsmouth. Later she will leave for New Orleans to join her husband, Lieutenant Commander Wood. Ensign Robert M. Hinckley gave a

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dinner Wednesday on the Beale. Miss Ellen Maury had a card party Friday in honor of Mrs. Alfred G. Zimmerman and Mrs. Harry T. Jones. Mrs. Archibald H. Seales had luncheon on the Franklin Friday in honor of Mrs. James P. Murdoch, of Washington. Chaplain and Mrs. J. B. Frazier gave a dinner for fourteen on Friday.

A fire in the attic of building 19 yesterday, while not serious, caused the ruin of many old records stored there, principally by water. In the second story were the offices used for courts-martial, a school room for navy yard apprentices and quarters for the marines on duty at the north gate; the remainder of the second floor was vacant except for storage purposes. In the lower floor was the yard library at the west end, and the furnace room and marine guard room at the gate. On the opposite side of the gateway entrance are the offices of the labor board and the watch room for the yard watch force. All these were flooded and many old records from the commandant's office and some of the court-martial records were destroyed. A great deal of furniture in storage by officers formerly on duty in the yard was rescued and piled in the park undamaged.

Thursday will be the thirteenth anniversary of the Norfolk Naval Y.M.C.A. The association first started in Church street, with twenty cots, but the need for a larger building became so apparent that Miss Helen Gould (Mrs. Finley Shepard), through her generosity, made the present building a reality. Since then the attendance has been more than 1,000,000; even now the staff find the present building inadequate to supply accommodations for all the men who apply, and when the fleet is in the place is packed with cots, while many are turned away.

Ensign and Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee have left for Newport; Miss Bessie Kelly for Baltimore.

Major Gen. George Barnett has approved the suggestion of Col. J. E. Mahoney that the marines learn to swim, and they will be taught at the Norfolk Naval Y.M.C.A.

Miss Rosa Perkins has returned from Fort Sill, where she was the guest of her brother, Lieut. Kenneth Perkins. Ensign Ralph G. Penoyer has been telegraphed for on account of the critical illness of his father at Aurora, Mo. Ensign J. A. Lee, U.S.S. New Hampshire, has been called to his home in Wisconsin by the death of his grandmother. Miss Parker, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Margaret Van Patten, Cape Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Naylor had a bridge party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Bryson Wood, of Baltimore. Lieut. A. S. Hickey and Paymr. R. S. Chew had dinner at the Borough Club Wednesday for Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson. Surg. Robert A. Bachmann had dinner on the Delaware Saturday for Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson and the wardroom officers. Lieut. Morton L. Deyo had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. M. W. Fagan, of Philadelphia; Miss Evelyn Harrison, Lieut. F. P. Conger and Louis E. Fagan, jr. Mrs. M. W. Fagan, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Cutting, Pelham place.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DAVIS.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 25, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Edwin Davis, 5th U.S. Cav., a son, Alanson Barnum.

JACKSON.—Born at Chevy Chase, Md., June 16, 1915, to Paymr. and Mrs. Victor S. Jackson, U.S.N., a son, Davis Jackson.

LAMBIE.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Lambie at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, on June 11, 1915, twin girls, Mary and Roxane.

LANDSOWNE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Zachary Landsowne, U.S.N., at Grand Rapids, Wis., June 20, 1915, a son, Falkland Mackinnon.

SMITH.—Born at Annapolis, Md., June 21, 1915, to Ensign and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, jr., U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Alger.

WALLER.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Carr W. Waller, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Ruger, Honolulu, March 7, 1915, a son, John Carr.

WILLIAMS.—Born June 17, 1915, a son, Charles Edgar, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Laurence Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and grandson to Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., and the late Hon. Charles Halsey Moore, of Plattsburg, N.Y.

WOOD.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., June 17, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Norton E. Wood a son, Oliver Ellsworth Wood, 2d.

MARRIED.

BOLES—LOWE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1915, Lieut. John Keith Boles, U.S.A., and Miss Irene Lowe.

DRURY—KANE.—At Ossining, N.Y., June 26, 1915, Mr. Walter Maynard Drury and Miss Mary Elizabeth Kane, daughter of Mrs. John I. Kane and the late Lieut. John I. Kane, U.S.A.

FRENCH—JOHNSON.—At Oswego, N.Y., June 30, 1915, Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d U.S. Inf., and Miss Eleanor Johnson.

HARRINGTON—REYBURN.—At New London, Conn., June 30, 1915, Capt. Francis C. Harrington, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor C. Reyburn.

KEEP—RYLEE.—At Wellesley, Mass., Ensign H. Sanford Keep, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Rylee.

LONG—FAIRBANKS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1915, Lieut. Earl Cecil Long, U.S.M.C., and Miss Fay Fairbanks.

McKEE—VETTER.—At New York city, June 28, 1915, Lieut. Ernest W. McKee, U.S.N., and Miss Adeline Consuelo Vetter.

PATTERSON—GARRARD.—At Columbus, Ga., June 24, 1915, Mr. Wayne Patterson and Miss Isabel Garrard.

PURNELL—ERSKINE.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1915, Lieut. Vern S. Purnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Violet Ruth Erskine.

SCUDDER—SMITH.—At Nogales, Ariz., June 22, 1915, Lieut. John H. Scudder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Smith.

THOM—NIELSON.—At Pocatello, Idaho, June 14, 1915, Lieut. John Culbertson Thom, U.S.N., and Miss Matie Nielson, sister of Lieut. Joseph L. Nielson, U.S.N.

DIED.

ASHBURN.—Died at Batavia, Ohio, June 27, 1915, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, Dr. A. W. Ashburn, a veteran of the Civil War and the father of Major P. M. Ashburn, M.C., Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., 1st Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 19th Inf., U.S.A., and Dr. James C. Ashburn, formerly a contract surgeon in the Army.

CARNOCHAN.—Died at Nyack, N.Y., June 30, 1915, ex-Major Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, formerly ordnance officer, 5th and 1st Brigades, N.G.N.Y.

CRAIG.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 21, 1915, Mrs.

Annie B. M. Craig, wife of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., retired.

DAVIS.—Died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 18, 1915, Mrs. Sophia Davis, mother of Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Capt. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

FERGUSON.—Died at 54 South King street, Hampton, Va., June 28, 1915, Mrs. William T. Ferguson, mother of Mrs. Jesse L. Sinclair, the wife of 2d Lieut. Jesse L. Sinclair, C.A.C.

HARDING.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915, Chief Corp. William P. Harding, U.S.N., retired.

HEINTZ.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1915, George Heintz, sr., formerly swordmaster at the U.S. Naval Academy.

ISAACS.—Died in New York city, July 1, 1915, at her residence, 37 Madison avenue, Helen Dean, widow of J. Sidell Isaacs and daughter of the late Eliza Wells and Capt. William L. Hudson, U.S.N.

MANLEY.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1915, Ensign John McC. Manley, U.S.N., Class of 1915, U.S.N.A.

MANNING.—Died at Manchester, N.H., June 29, 1915, Mrs. Fanny Bartlett Manning, wife of Chief Engr. Charles H. Manning, U.S.N., retired.

POND.—Died at 6:30 p.m., June 27, 1915, at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Winifred Webster Pond, beloved wife of Capt. George B. Pond, U.S.A., and daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John McA. Webster. Interment at Mackinac Island, Mich., her birthplace.

POSTLETHWAITE.—Died at Geneva, Switzerland, June 28, 1915, Sallie T. Postlethwaite, widow of Prof. William M. Postlethwaite, of West Point, and daughter of the late John W. Ellis.

SMITH.—Died near San Jose, Cal., May 26, 1915, Luther D. Smith, formerly ship's carpenter and paymaster's clerk, U.S.N.

SPENCE.—Died at Albany, Ga., June 26, 1915, Mrs. R. E. L. Spence, wife of Capt. R. E. L. Spence, U.S.A., retired.

ADMISSIONS TO WEST POINT.

(Continued from page 1396.)

Bowers, Lowell Francis, Ind., 1st A., Sen. Shively; Broda, Fred Martin, Ohio, 1st A., 16th.

Caffery, Eugene Mead, U.S.A.L.; Casey, Hugh John, N.Y., P., 8th; Casman, Meyer, Loslie, Pa., 1st A., 3d; Catts, Joseph Perry, Kas., P., 7th; Clay, Lucius DuBignon, Ga., P., Sen. West; Cogan, William Crosby, Mass., P., 1st; Corpening, Maxwell Michaux, N.C., 2d A., 10th; Crouch, Edwin Hunter, Wis., 1st A., 3d; Cruse, Ralph Edward, Ill., P., 23d.

Dando, Edwin Davis, W. Va., P., 4th; Davis, Charles McRea, Wash., P., 3d; Davis, Clarence Turner, Fla., P., Sen. Bryan; Davis, Lamont, Wash., P., Sen. Jones; Dean, John Paul, Mass., P., 4th; Denison, John Leonard, Wis., 1st A., 4th; Deylitz, Paul Ludwig, Mich., 2d A., Sen. Smith; Donaldson, Thomas Quinton, jr., U.S.A.L.; Dye, Peter Lee Atherton, Ky., P., 5th. Elliott, Robert Habersham, U.S.A.L.; Espy, Charles Howard, Pa., P., 32d.

Fenn, Frederick Williams, N.Y., P., 38th; Foster, Robert Trueheart, La., 2d A., Sen. Ransdell; Fries, Daniel Gustav, Ky., P., 6th.

Gallagher, Philip Edward, Iowa, P., 9th; George, Paul William, Colo., P., 4th; Gerhard, Fred William, jr., S.D., P., 2d; Gibbs, Raymond Carmichael, Ark., P., 4th; Gillespie, James Milligan, Md., P., 3d; Godson, William Frederick Holford, jr., U.S.A.L.; Goodin, Albert Brownfield, Ky., P., 2d; Grant, John Louglin, N.Y., P., 25th; Grupe, Edward Alvin, Minn., 1st A., Sen. Clapp.

Haleston, John, Ore., 1st A., Sen. Lane; Hamilton, Robert Earle, Pa., P., 24th; Hanley, John Lawrence, U.S.A.L.; Hazlehurst, Dorr, Ill., P., Sen. Lewis; Hewitt, Leland Hazelton, Iowa, P., 4th; Hill, Arthur Benjamin, S.C., P., 6th; Hodges, Duncan, Mass., P., 5th; Hoffman, Charles Elliott, Md., P., 2d; Holman, Jonathan Lane, Texas, P., 9th; Holt, Henry Winston, Va., P., 10th; Hubbell, Reginald Worth, Fla., 3d; Hudson, George Baird, Ohio, P., Sen. Pomerene; Hurt, Paul Eleanor, Mo., P., 2d.

Irish, Wynot Rush, Colo., 1st A., Sen. Shafroth.

Jadwin, Cornelius Comegys, 2d, Texas, 1st A., 15th; Jones, Edward Nathaniel, 3d, Ala., 2d A., Sen. Bankhead.

Kehoe, James Arthur, Ky., P., Sen. Camden; Kern, Thomas Francis, Ill., P., 2d; Kimble, Frederick von Harten, Texas, P., 7th; King, Eldon Paul, Ore., P., 2d; Knight, O'Ferrall, U.S.A.L.; Kovarik, Joseph Charles, U.S.A.L.; Kramer, Hans, Mich., P., 1st; Kreber, Leo Myron, Ohio, P., 12th.

Lewis, Harold Berkeley, Ark., P., 7th; Lloyd, William Kenyon, Ariz., P., 3d; Loesel, George Orville, Pa., P., 25th; Lorence, Walter Ernest, N.J., 1st A., 11th.

McKee, Charles Emmett, Ohio, P., 18th; McNamee, Alfred Armstrong, Ill., 2d A., Sen. Sherman; Machle, Royal Adam, Minn., P., 3d; Malone, Paul Bernard, jr., U.S.A.L.; Maloney, Clarence Alfred, Neb., P., Sen. Norris; Manning, Benjamin Franklin, Cal., P., 7th; Marks, Albert Edwin, La., P., 1st; Matthews, Albert Gordon, Cal., P., Sen. Works; Meltzer, Bernis James, Iowa, 1st A., 7th; Mesick, John, N.Y., P., 11th; Mewshaw, Harry Clay, Md., P., 5th; Mielenz, Lloyd Ernst, Wis., 2d A., 5th; Miley, William Maynard, Ill., 2d A., 22d; Miller, Julian Kitchen, Ala., P., 6th; Mitchell, Clark Hazen, Mich., P., 8th; Molitor, Eric Spencer, Mich., Sen. Townsend; Moore, Anderson Thomas William, Pa., 1st A., 2d; Morrett, Franklin, Pa., P., 18th; Murrill, Hugh Ambrose, jr., N.C., P., 9th; Mussil, Julius Joseph, Texas, P., 10th.

Nachman, Leonard Randall, La., P., 8th; Narragon, Frederick Roxford, Ohio, 8th; Neilson, Alexander Murray, Minn., P., 5th; Newman, Howard Harvey, jr., N.J., P., 7th; Nixon, Thomas Hay, Pa., P., 20th.

Offley, Robert Hilton, U.S.A.L.

Pichel, James Faulkner, Ohio, P., 2d.

Rice, Keryn, N.J., P., 10th; Riddle, James Allison, Tenn., P., 5th; Riordan, Daniel Joseph, N.Y., P., 42d; Robinson, Joseph Stubbs, Mass., P., 16th; Roemer, James Hubert, Ky., P., 3d; Rosenbaum, Frederick Buchanan, U.S.A.L.; Ross, Lewis Tenney, U.S.A.L.; Rundell, Francis Earle, Ill., P., 1st; Ruyle, John Bryan, Ill., P., 20th.

Shattuck, Amos, Blanchard, jr., U.S.A.L.; Sherman, Harry Benham, N.Y., 1st A., 39th; Sibert, Edwin Luther, U.S.A.L.; Smith, Harold Francis, N.Y., 2d A., 29th; Smith, Preston Wood, Mass., P., 10th; Stenzel, Roland, Cal., P., 10th; Stephens, Ernest Lenwood, jr., Va., P., 5th; Sturgis, Samuel Davis, jr., N.D., P., Sen. McCumber; Sucher, Jacob Gunn, Ill., P., 16th.

Tansey, Patrick Henry, Tenn., P., 10th; Timothy, Patrick Henry, jr., Ohio, 1st A., 11th; Tompkins, Francis Parker, Ariz., 2d A., Rep. A. L. Hayden; Townsley, Clarence Pace, jr., Pa., 1st A., Sen. Oliver; Turner, Frank Thorpe, Mich., 1st A., 9th; Tve, Carroll, Ga., P., 5th.

Vestal, Van Rensselaer, Cal., 2d A., 1st; Vollintine, Slater Harold, Ill., P., 21st.

Waddell, Hugh Brownrigg, Miss., P., 1st; Wang, Ken, China; Ward, Albert Francis, Ill., P., 9th; Ward, Charles Stuart, Idaho, P., Rep. A. L. Smith; Welborn, Curtis Robert, Miss., P., 6th; Whitaker, Reginald, Pa., P., Rep. A. L. Morin; Wilson, Hugh McCalla, jr., Ala., P., 3d.

Young, James Marshall, Ill., P., 8th; Young, Nevins Dorsey, W. Va., P., 5th.

Zak, Joseph Thaddeus, Wis., P., Sen. LaFollette.

Philippine Islands—Badig y Sabio, Eustaquio, P.

Remarks: 'On probation until May, 1916. 'To be examined physically upon reporting for admission. 'On probation until Aug. 31, 1915. 'On probation until Dec. 15, 1915. 'On probation until Dec. 31, 1915. 'Foreigner; receiving instruction under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 24, 1911.

CANDIDATES SUCCESSFUL IN MAY.

Following is an alphabetical list of the cadet candidates to be admitted July 1, as a result of the May examination:

Baer, Gordon Reed, Pa., P., 23d; Baker, Clifford Nelson, N.J., P., 1st; Burns, Earl Thomas, Mo., P., 12th. Caswell, Clyde Crenshaw, Fla., 1st A., 1st; Cobb, Elton Thomas, Miss., P., 4th; Coray, Donald, Utah, P., Sen. Smoot. Davis, William Simmons, Ga., competitive, 4th.

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Francis, Dwight Terry, Conn., P., 1st. Gardner, Ward Alvina, Kas., P., 5th; Gould, Harold Wilbert, Me., P., 3d; Gray, Roland Mac, Ind., P., 10th; Grenata, Michael Charles, N.J., P., 6th; Gruhn, Ernest William, Iowa, P., 10th.

Helvenston, Frank Darrow, Fla., P., 2d; Holliday, Charles Campbell, Pa., 2d A., 31st; Horr, Robert Johnson, Ohio, P., 6th; Hurff, Brett Burgett, Ill., P., 15th. Leeper, Carroll Kimball, Wyo., P., Sen. Clark; Lifsey, Charlie Quillian, Ga., P., 12th; Lowry, Malcolm Gray, Ariz., P., Sen. Ashurst.

McKee, Richard Gray, Ill., 1st A., 12th; Marshall, James Creel, Mo., 2d A., 3d; Monroe, Hammond McDougal, Cal., P., 3d.

Newland, John Templeton, Wash., P., Sen. Poindexter; Newman, James Bryan, jr., Ala., 1st A., 1st; Noel, Frank William, W. Va., 1st A., 1st.

Odor, Raymond Wainwright, Mo., P., 1st. Paterson, Roy Douglas, Ind., P., 1st; Phyfer, Lamar Fontaine, Miss., P., 2d.

Richardson, Howard Parrill, La., P., 6th. Scudder, Callander Irvine, Miss., P., 8th.

Tappan, Robert Edmund, Ark., P., 1st. Wallen, Ismael Hiram, Ky., P., 10th; Wells, Wayne Wallace, Neb., 2d A., 3d; Williams, Herbert Benjamin, N.C., P., 2d.

Zachman, John Paul, Ohio, P., 13th.

1 On probation until Aug. 31, 1915.

CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1916 have been designated:

Alabama—Roger W. Autry, Sheffield.

Arkansas—Edwin L. Hogan, Batesville.

Illinois—Eugene H. Mitchell, Flora.

Indiana—Harrison Shaler, Indianapolis; William Martin, alternate, Indianapolis; Arnold Schnepel, alternate, Indianapolis.

Iowa—Robert H. Bartley, Tipton.

Kansas—Eugene G. Miller, St. Marys.

Kentucky—Joe D. Moss, Bowling Green; Roy B. Speck, alternate, Bowling Green; William C. Benton, Winchester.

New York—Donald W. Sawtelle, Binghamton.

North Carolina—Charles D. Poythress, Henderson; Commodore C. Chennix, Phoenix.

Pennsylvania—Philippus Miller, St. Davids.

Rhode Island—Lawrence B. Bixby, Providence; George R. Burgess, alternate, Pawtucket; Joseph V. McKenna, alternate, Providence.

South Dakota—Claude H. Corpening, Trent; Millard C. Hanson, alternate, Howard; Carl A. Moeller, alternate, Parkston.

Tennessee—Lyle Burrow, Bristol; John A. Steward, Chattanooga; A. L. Dickerson, alternate, Ooltewah; Guy E. Dillard, alternate, Chattanooga.

Wisconsin—Leo L. Gocker, Beaver Dam; Joseph A. Holly, Grand Rapids; William Schnug, alternate, Bonduel; Guy B. Ballam, alternate, Marshfield.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

RIFLE PRACTICE, N.G.N.Y.

In some data recently published regarding qualifications of marksmen in general practice at the rifle range at Peekskill among regiments of Infantry in the 1st and 2d Brigades and the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., the figures of the 71st Infantry were not given. The total number of qualifications were 818, and of these the 7th Infantry qualified 354, or a little over 43 per cent. The 71st Infantry stood second, with a total of 127 marksmen. The following are the complete figures, showing the number of men actually qualified in the several grades of marksmen:

Regiment.	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
7th	49	116	189	354
12th	8	16	36	60
69th	5	16	25	46
71st	18	43	66	127
23d	9	29	49	87
14th	7	12	26	45
47th	3	9	19	31
22d, C.E.	10	24	34	68

Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons, Assistant Adjutant General, N.G. N.Y., resigned this week, to take effect July 1. The resignation is for purely personal and business reasons, it is known, and friends of Colonel Simmons have been aware for some time that he contemplated resigning soon. He was only re-assigned to duty a few weeks ago from civil life.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia will vacate the Center Market Armory, which it has occupied for a number of years, and will take quarters in the armory building at 446 L street, northwest. This building was originally designed as an armory for the local National Guard and was occupied for three years by the brigade. General Harvey says that the new quarters are well lighted and will be much

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more attractive than the present quarters. For drilling the organization will have the use of Convention Hall three nights a week from October to May 30, the greater part of the drill season. This drill hall, according to General Harvey, will furnish three times as much drill space as that now available for the Guard. A bridge connects the armory with the drill hall.

The Massachusetts Militia Service School will go into session Sunday, July 4, at West Point, N.Y., and it will be the first time in the history that the National Guard has had this privilege. The Massachusetts school is made up of some 125 students and has been holding its sessions during the past winter at the Charlestown Armory. Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover, of the 5th Infantry, Mass. V.M., the commandant of the school, will be accompanied by seven or eight officers who have been acting as instructors, and Major Gen. William A. Pew, Mass. V.M., retired, will go as an observer. The party will leave by special train at eight o'clock Saturday evening, July 3. There will be a daily session of the school until Sunday, July 11, when the students and their instructors will leave by boat, connecting with their special train at New York, and arrive home the following morning.

The 8th Infantry, Mass. V.M., Col. F. A. Graves, went into camp at Santaug Lake, Lynnfield, June 26, to remain there four days, and then march to Lowell.

A large number of persons witnessed the review of the 47th N.Y., under Col. E. E. Jannicky, at Ebbs Field, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sunday afternoon, June 27, by Borough President Pounds. The regimental band preceded the regiment and gave a concert, and two companies as a guard, under Capt. Arthur Snowball, were at the grounds before the regiment arrived, to seat the people without confusion. The arrangements were all carried out in excellent shape. After the review and regimental drill there was evening parade. The latter ceremony, owing to a heavy rain storm, had to be abandoned before it was concluded. Among those who occupied boxes were Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, Gen. J. G. Eddy, Lieut. Col. Frederick Wells, Lieut. W. M. Garcia, Major J. M. Hutchinson and a number of city officials.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 7th encamped at Van Cortlandt Park on June 26, to remain over until next day for outdoor instruction, under Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, on duty with the N.G. N.Y. Just as the party detrained at Van Cortlandt a heavy thunder storm broke, and in a very brief period all the party were wet to the skin. The hail that fell with the rain was as large as hickory nuts.

The officers and non-coms, however, made the best of the circumstances, and, with several large fires and a supply of dry straw for the tents and a good meal, the night was passed fairly comfortably. There was a guard mount, and also evening parade, the latter being taken by Captain White. The instruction on Sunday, June 27, was mainly given in a tactical walk by Captain White and included patrols and advance guard work and a problem of attack and defense. All hands returned home considerably fatigued, except for the overdose of water. No alcoholic liquor was allowed in camp.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., has selected Capt. James W. Myers, who has been serving as commissary since 1895, for the office of regimental quartermaster and commander of the Supply Company, vice Schuyler, resigned. Lieut. Major A. White, who has been serving as battalion Q.M. since 1907, has been selected to succeed Captain Myers as commissary. A previous announcement erroneously stated that Lieutenant White had been selected for quartermaster. Both officers are distinguished for long and efficient service. Captain Myers, who was awarded the brevet of major in 1908 for faithful service of over twenty-five years, first joined the regiment as a private in Company B, June 22, 1883. He is senior captain in the regiment. Lieutenant White is senior second lieutenant in the regiment, which he joined as a private in Company B, May 22, 1882. He was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant in May, 1910, for faithful service of over twenty-five years. By his advancement and the promotion of Captain Hazet to major, Capt. John A. Barnard, of Company K, is now senior company commander, and 2d Lieut. A. B. Wilson is senior second lieutenant.

22D ENGINEERS, N.Y., LIEUT. COL. E. W. VAN C. LUCAS.

Orders have been issued for the participation of the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.Y., in a joint camp of instruction at Belvoir Tract, near Mt. Vernon, Va., with two companies of U.S. Engineers from Washington Barracks. The 1st Battalion, under Major Whitley, will leave New York for the camp July 5, returning July 17, and the 2d Battalion, under Major Conrow, will leave July 19 and return July 31. Both battalions will assemble at the armory at 8:30 p.m. on the days designated for them to leave New York, and they will leave via the Pennsylvania Railroad on the eleven p.m. train. Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, commanding the Engineers, will be on duty at Belvoir, during the entire tour. Capt. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, will be on duty at the camp, and will be assisted by Lieut. Bernard A. Miller, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. A Hospital Corps detachment will accompany each battalion. Vehicles and animals for the Engineers will be provided for them at Belvoir, but they will take all their own tentage and camp equipment. Each battalion will detrain at Accotink, Va., and march to the camp at Belvoir, which is six miles from the station. Accotink, is on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The United States Government will pay for the transportation. All men of the 22d Engineers will be allowed ten cents per day by the state of New York, to supplement the Army ration which will be furnished them by the United States Government. The Army post exchange at Washington Barracks will maintain a branch at the camp from which the usual supplies can be purchased.

Colonel Lucas intends that every man shall wear the Army marching shoe, and no other. Men must also have their hair cut in a soldierly manner, and must be properly shaven every night at retreat. An officer's mess will be established for all commissioned officers. Cots and mosquito bars will be furnished at camp, to officers and enlisted men. The tour of duty promises to be the most practical and interesting in the history of the command. The post office and telegraph address of the camp will be Washington Barracks, D.C. Mail

or telegrams will be delivered at the camp within twenty-four hours after receipt at Washington Barracks. Particular care should be paid to the proper address of mail matter; grade, name, company and battalion, New York Engineers, should be plainly written.

8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

For two weeks' duty in the fortifications at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., the 8th Coast Defense Command of New York National Guard, under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, will leave New York city Sunday morning, July 4, and will take, it is expected, about 700 officers and men. The command is very enthusiastic over the coming tour of duty, and it is expected it will be the most progressive it ever had.

The command is ordered to assemble at the early hour of 6 a.m., in the armory, and many of the men will sleep in the building the night previous, so as to be on hand.

The command will not have a palatial passenger steamer to take them to Fishers Island, but a big freight steamer of the New England Navigation Company, which, it is said, will make an excellent transport. The command will embark from the foot of East Ninety-sixth street at 7 o'clock a.m. and is due at Fort H. G. Wright at 3 o'clock p.m. the same day.

During the two weeks' tour of duty the command will receive instruction in both Infantry and Coast Artillery work, and at the latter end of the tour will fire the heavy ordnance with service charges at targets off shore. There will also be an athletic meet during the tour of duty, and this will be in charge of Major H. C. Wilson.

The officers this year have had their baggage allowance limited to one bedding roll, one clothing roll and one small locker. Not even an additional dress suit case will be allowed.

The officers of the U.S. Army who will mainly direct the instruction of the 8th Coast Defense Command are Capt. Henry B. Clark, Harry J. Watson and Jay P. Hopkins, of the Coast Artillery Corps. Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor, N.G.N.Y., will be on duty at Fort Wright during the tour of each command, which will aggregate six weeks.

CONNECTICUT.

The following designations arranged by the War Department for the present organizations, Connecticut National Guard, as a part of the 5th Division, are adopted, and will be used hereafter: 1st Connecticut Ambulance Company; 1st Connecticut Field Hospital Company; 1st Connecticut Wire Company, Signal Troops; Troop A, 5th Militia Cavalry; Troop B, 5th Militia Cavalry; Battery E, 10th Militia Field Artillery; Battery F, 10th Militia Field Artillery; headquarters, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps; band, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps; sanitary detachment, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Companies, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps; 1st Connecticut Infantry; sanitary detachment, 1st Connecticut Infantry; 2d Connecticut Infantry; sanitary detachment, 2d Connecticut Infantry; 1st Connecticut Separate Company, Infantry. The 14th Co., Coast Art. Corps, will hereafter be the 2d Company, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Samuel H. Edes, who is a captain in the National Guard of New Hampshire, whose armory is at Newport, writes interestingly in his paper, the Argus and Spectator, of June 24, of the recent tour of duty and says, in part:

"Militiamen whose experience was gained in the period before the Spanish War and who have not kept in touch with the progress of the Service since, would be surprised to find that almost nothing is done in the ways which prevailed in the eighties and nineties. In those days the New Hampshire regiments gathered at Concord for a week's training. Floors were laid down for white wall tents, the officers often took their wives and families, caterers supplied the soldiers with their meals, and drinkables, according to all reports, flowed freely in the officers' quarters and in the company streets. Only one uniform was provided, the old heavy, hot, uncomfortable blue, the same as the boys now have on hand and use for dress occasions. The drill consisted mostly of close order work and disciplinary exercises, and it is doubtless true that when Governor's Day arrived the troops made a much better appearance on parade than they do now.

"When the Spanish War arrived the military organization was of considerable value. There were officers who were more or less used to being officers and soldiers who were more or less used to being soldiers. But that was about the end of the story. Their arms were obsolete, their clothing was unsuitable for Southern campaigning and they were no more accustomed to taking care of themselves in the field than so many civilians.

Captain Edes then goes on to describe the new conditions of field instruction in which the men have more suitable uniforms and equipment and receive more practical instruction, and says, in conclusion:

"Before the end of the week officers have been trained in commanding, feeding and guarding their men from disease under regular field conditions. They have seen a good bit of the long, hot road and been forced to realize some of the problems which confront men in real battle. The non-commissioned officer and private soldier has also burned shoe leather and learned how to make himself safe and comfortable even out in the wilderness. Above all things he has learned that cleanliness is the first requisite to health and rubbish is where disease originates; he has had some target practice and become familiar with the kick of a gun if it had not previously become familiar on the home grounds. In short he has had a good lesson in practical soldiering. No, indeed, the Militiaman of to-day can hardly be called a parlor soldier."

MICHIGAN.

Recent changes among the officers of the Michigan National Guard include the following: The resignation of Roy C. Vandercook, commanding 1st Battalion, Field Art., as colonel and adjutant general, Michigan N.G., has been accepted to date from June 23; Major M. J. Phillips, brigade inspector of small-arms practice, is relieved as acting adjutant general, Michigan N.G., at his own request, to date from June 23, 1915; Lieut. Col. John S. Bersey, 31st Inf., is promoted to colonel and adjutant general, Michigan N.G., from June 23, 1915.

Major Ambrose C. Pack, 31st Inf., is promoted to lieutenant colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Bersey. Capt. V. M. Dumas, Co. K, 31st Inf., is promoted to be major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major Pack; Capt. Isaac C. Godfrey, Co. A, 31st Inf., is transferred to command Company K, of the same regiment. The following promotions in Co. A, 31st Inf., are announced: To be captain, Charles A. Learned; to be first lieutenant, Milburn H. Hawkes.

First Lieut. Arthur F. Hinz, of Troop A, 1st Cav., who was tried by a G.C.M., and who was found guilty of being drunk on the drill floor of the armory in the presence of his company, was sentenced to be dismissed from June 12, and the Governor approved the sentence.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia, of Washington, started on a cruise for instruction on board the U.S.S. Albany July 1 from Tacoma to San Francisco, Cal., with target practice with 5-inch guns on return to Puget Sound. The personnel of the Naval Militia for this cruise was limited to twenty officers and 240 enlisted men. The cruise ends July 19.

Both battalions of the New Jersey Naval Militia, with Naval Militia from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, will serve two weeks on the U.S.S. Kentucky, beginning July 3. The 1st Battalion, of New Jersey, will report on board the U.S.S. Adams at their Hoboken station, on July 3, and will proceed by rail to Philadelphia, where they will mobilize with the

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2d Battalion from Camden, and proceed aboard the Kentucky, to be joined by the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Naval Militia. By July 5 the Kentucky will reach Gardiner's Bay, R.I., remaining in that vicinity for drill, maneuvers and preliminary target practice until July 9, when the ship will cruise to Newport, where the Naval Militiamen will parade and have shore leave. On July 10 they will cruise to the target grounds of Gardiner's Bay, where target practice will be held. After this the Kentucky will proceed to New York, up the North river, where the Wisconsin command will disembark on July 13 and proceed home, and the New Jersey men will have liberty. They will land at Philadelphia on July 17 and return to their home stations.

The U.S.S. Essex, Ohio Naval Militia, Toledo, Ohio, commanded by Comdr. Anthony F. Nicklett, immediately upon receipt of instructions recently received from the Navy Department, authorizing the establishment of an Aeronautical Corps in connection with the Naval Militia, called in Mr. Horace Corbin, of Toledo, one of the foremost aviators of the country, who has been very anxious to see the Navy Department take steps toward establishing an aviation corps in connection with the Naval Militia. In view of the fact that the Navy Department has promised to loan Naval Militia organizations aeroplanes and will send their aviation officers and men to a Navy aeronautic station for a period of training each year, Mr. Corbin has organized an aviation section in connection with the Naval Militia Organization of Toledo, and has donated the use of one of his aeroplanes for the coming summer cruise of the Essex, and hopes the Navy Department will see the interest taken by himself and the section he has organized and make the U.S.S. Essex one of the first Naval Militia ships to get a government aeroplane. Mr. Corbin has brought into the organization a corps of expert mechanics, together with Mr. Victor Carlstrom, a well known aviator, and should the Navy Department furnish the organization with an aeroplane, there is available suitable material to form another aviation section, thereby creating an aeronautic division.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. M.—The United States has no "national air," by Act of Congress, though by Executive Order "The Star-Spangled Banner" has been designated to be honored as the national air in the Army and Navy. A bill was introduced in the recent Congress to have "The Star-Spangled Banner" legally designated the national air, but no action was taken.

W. F. G.—Ex-Regular who lost his campaign badge should write to The Adjutant General, and he may be permitted to buy a duplicate.

C. W.—If you will read the first paragraph of G.O. 36, War D., published on page 1365, our issue of June 26, you will see that the Philippine tour of the enlisted men is limited to two years, except upon their own request.

H. C.—Apply to War Department for circular regarding examination of civilians for second lieutenantcies. At present there are no vacancies.

R. R. J. asks: What is the present status of the colored regiment, N.G.N.Y., for which a legislative act was passed by the State Legislature in 1913? Answer: The paramount question in the organization of the negro regiment was that of securing competent officers. The negro promoters of the regiment were invited by The Adjutant General of the state to select fifty-seven persons who in their opinion would be best qualified by merit and fitness to serve as officers. The fifty-seven candidates duly appeared before a board to be examined as prescribed by law, just the same as other citizens. Only two of the fifty-seven passed, one because he possessed the basic education, and the other (a candidate for chaplain) because he was required only to show that he was a duly ordained minister of a regularly organized religious body. A regiment without competent officers would be worthless, and it would be a menace and useless expense to the state and the United States.

M. B. D.—We would suggest that you address your inquiry to the bank in question. It is conducted on the same plan as other state and national banks. Its distinctive name does not come from any special Government affiliation, any more than the United States Express Company was owned or run by the United States Government.

R. J. S.—A soldier serving under seven-year bill, having at the present time two years and six months to serve to complete the required four years with the colors, transfers to an organization leaving for the Philippine Islands. After serving (in the Philippines) another year and six months (making a total of three years served), can he apply for and receive a furlough and transfer to the Army Reserve? Answer: "In the discretion of the Secretary of War," the law says.

B. O. asks: Can a soldier while in the Army change his name, and where does he have to apply? Answer: Let him apply through the channel; he must have good reason.

M. E. M.—The widow of a soldier does not draw a pension by reason of her husband's service alone in any war since the Civil War. Death as a result of service does entitle to pension. The Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., will answer specific inquiries.

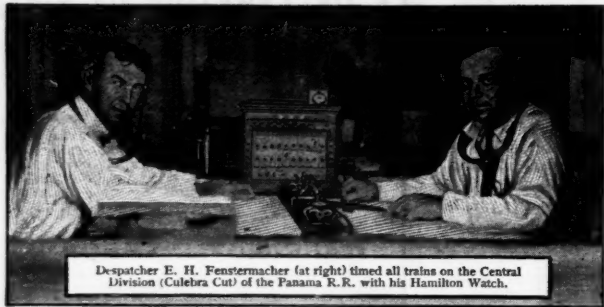
M. N. S. asks: What will be considered double time for serving in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, for a soldier who left Fort Tampa, Fla., with the 5th Army Corps for Santiago de Cuba, I think in June, 1898, and returned with the companies of the 1st Cavalry a few months later after the surrender of its garrison to Montauk Point, L.I.? Answer: The actual time you were in Cuba is to be counted double. See A.R. 134.

CANAL ZONE asks: Can a soldier, after purchasing his discharge from the Infantry in the Canal Zone, get a transfer to the Reserve, and if transferred does he get his purchase money back? Answer: A former soldier may enlist in the Reserve or re-enlist for the regular seven-year term (four active, three reserve), but in neither case is he entitled to a return of the amount paid for purchase of his discharge.

C. G. writes: The publication of the foreign service roster for officers two years ago was of great interest to the Service and as the War Department has determined to run the foreign service by roster its republication, showing present status, would be of even greater interest. It could well be made an annual feature. Answer: The War Department, as we have already noted, has decided not to publish these lists.

J. T.—Unless you can pass the medical examination you cannot enlist in the Navy or the Army. You do not say how you were "insufficient," as you call it. Were you under weight? Try again.

J. J. K.—A deserter's release is nothing more than a certificate releasing you from further liability to arrest and punishment for the crime of desertion, committed by you



Despatcher E. H. Fenstermacher (at right) timed all trains on the Central Division (Culebra Cut) of the Panama R.R. with his Hamilton Watch.

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more than two years prior to expiration of term of enlistment in which you deserted. This paper is not at any time exchangeable for an honorable discharge. A marine discharged with anything less than honorable cannot procure a campaign badge for service in 1898, and only honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may join the Spanish War Veterans.

J. K.—The enlisted men's Coast Artillery School course for firemen, instead of being given at Fort Monroe, is now held at the various coast defense commands. This year's course began May 1. Regarding opportunity to take the course, apply through channel.

A. R. B.—A man who is on the Army Reserve has not received his full discharge from his Army enlistment and cannot enlist in the National Guard or other organization until expiration of full term. Regarding details of enlisted men to duty as instructors of N.G. see A.R. 105.

SCHUYLER BARRET.—Enlisted on U.S.S. Boston; later in Marine Corps; reported discharged in Philippines. His uncle, T. P. Sullivan, Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, would like to hear from or of him.

P. J. C.—Battery M, 7th Artillery, had eleven months' Porto Rican service in 1898-1899. Left U.S. July 23, 1898; arrived back June 27, 1899.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 18, 1915.

Among the most delightful affairs of last week was a series of dinners given by Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams. On Wednesday their guests were Judge and Mrs. W. W. Bogel and Major and Mrs. Howard, of Fort McIntosh. Dinner was served on the roof garden of the St. Anthony and later the dansant was enjoyed. Col. and Mrs. George Van Deusen and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa joining them. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Adams had as their guests Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, General Devol, of Washington, and Captain Thomason.

Major and Mrs. Walter Clark entertained at bridge on Wednesday night for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Mrs. John Bullis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Cox, Miss Lydia Bullis, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Julia Crosby and Major John Cotter. Major and Mrs. H. P. Howard, of Fort McIntosh, spent a few days on the post last week. Mrs. Julius T. Conrad and children left Thursday for New York and the East, and will remain away until October. Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby on Thursday were hosts at a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, General Devol, Major and Mrs. William Hay, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Fuller.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. William Aubrey, Mr. Kilvert, Mrs. Guy Cushman and Major Blanton Winship. Mrs. John Preston left last week for Galveston, to join her husband, Captain Preston. Mr. Ralph Heard left Tuesday for Eagle Pass, to be the guest of his brother, Lieut. Jack Heard. Among officers registered this week are Lieut. C. C. Culver, 3d Cav., from Brownsville; Capt. John B. Sanford, 22d Inf., of Douglas, who is spending a short leave on the post; Veterinarian Fred Foster, who is visiting his family here; and Capt. G. N. Bomford, 22d Inf., from Douglas.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams on Tuesday gave a moving picture party, followed by a chafing-dish supper, for Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Miss Olive and Miss Alice Gray, Major Simmon and Mr. Hay. Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg gave a swimming party at the Travis Club, followed by dancing on the roof, on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Mrs. Dean Halford, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Grace Baxter, Amy Heard, Major Blanton Winship, Captain Huguet, Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, Lieut. John E. McMahon, Jr., and Mr. Hay.

Mrs. David E. Cain and Miss Olga Goff left last week for the East, to spend the summer. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans and Lieutenant Evans spent a few days on the post last week, en route from Laredo to San Francisco. Miss Grace Baxter and Miss Amy Heard left Tuesday for Fort Clark, where they will attend a house party given by the bachelors of the 14th Cavalry.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, June 21, 1915.

The officers of the various regiments in camp here have organized a polo tournament on a handicap basis. Teams are entered from the 6th Cavalry, 4th Field Artillery and the 23d, 26th and 27th Infantry Regiments. Games are played Sunday and Wednesday afternoons. On Wednesday last the second team of the 4th Field Artillery defeated the first team of the 4th. The victory was, in part, due to the second team having a handicap of nine goals. On Sunday the 6th Cavalry was victorious over the first team of the Artillery.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knight on Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth West, of Dunkirk, N.Y., is expected to arrive during the coming week to spend the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Lieutenant Manchester started on Saturday en route to join his new regiment in the Hawaiian Islands for foreign service. He leaves San Francisco July 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Knight had dinner Sunday for Captain Morrow and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes; all attended the polo game. The regular Sunday supper dance at the 23d Infantry last evening was attended by the officers and ladies of the organizations in camp here and at Galveston. Among those from this regiment who were present were Captain Morrow, who, with Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., was the guest of Lieut.

and Mrs. Holmes; Lieut. and Mrs. Coates had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Barth, Major Winn, I.G.D., and Mrs. Winn; Mrs. Coates, mother of Lieutenant Coates; Lieutenant Burt, recently returned from the Philippines; Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers and Lieut. and Mrs. Peale.

Mrs. Tillman, wife of Capt. B. J. Tillman, accompanied by her daughter, left this week to spend the summer at North Hatley, Canada. She will be the guest of her parents. Lieutenant Burt is a new arrival in the 27th Infantry, having just arrived from service in the Islands with the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Burt and two children, at present in California, will join Lieutenant Burt here in a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Peale leave the coming week to spend a month with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty, at Fort Logan, Colo.

The battalion and regimental tryouts, to pick the men to represent the regiment in the division fencing, bayonet and saber competition, were held during the week. Battalion contests, with entries of two men from each company, were held on Monday. The two best men from each battalion met on Friday to settle as to who would represent the regiment. In the bayonet contest the entries from Companies C and M were successful. In the foil contest for non-commissioned officers the regimental representatives will come from Companies C and I. The division contest will be held on June 28. In addition to the above, there will also be events for mounted officers in saber competition as well as events for the enlisted men of the 6th Cavalry on foot and mounted.

The stands and side lines were packed on Friday, when the 26th Infantry team and the team of the 4th Field Artillery met to decide which would lead the division baseball league. Neither team had lost a game up to Friday. The 26th Infantry scored a run in their half of the second inning, only to have the Artillery come back with two runs in their half of the same inning. The 26th tied the score in the third inning and from then until the eighth both teams played fast, clean ball. In the eighth inning, however, the Artillery found the Infantry pitcher and before the smoke had cleared away the Artillery had added six more runs. Then, to make the game doubly sure, the Artillery scored again in the ninth inning. This gives the Artillery a clean score of six games played, with none lost.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., June 23, 1915.

Mrs. W. W. Bessell entertained at dinner Thursday, complimentary to Captain Bessell's son, Billy, on a visit from Phoenix. Present were Charles Moody, Ralph and John Williams, Sam Applewhite and Jamie Hand. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield entertained at dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday for General Kobbé and Major Kobbé. An informal dance was given at the Army pavilion Friday by the 6th Brigade.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Captain Parce, Lieutenants Hunt, Case, McCormack, Dusenbury and Ware motored over to the dance of the Warren Country Club on Saturday. Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher for this dance.

The machine gun company left Friday for the Slaughter ranch, in charge of Captain Leonori and Lieutenant Boettcher, for preliminary target practice. They will be gone about ten days. Lieut. John E. Landis, in charge of a detail now engaged in mapping the country in the vicinity of Johnson's ranch, is in the city for a few days. Capt. R. G. Ruthenford, recently assigned to the 18th, has arrived with his family, after an automobile trip from St. Louis to the positions on the coast and back. The card club met with Mrs. Pickering on Tuesday; the prize was won by Mrs. Schultz.

The little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode had a severe attack of measles, but is rapidly recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Minnigerode are in the city visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode.

The finals in the Douglas Country Club tennis doubles championship was played on Sunday morning, W. H. Webster and Dr. H. S. McGee playing Lieuts. A. M. Patch and J. H. Van Vliet, both of the 18th Infantry. The event attracted a large crowd. The championship was won by Lieutenants Patch and Van Vliet, by a score of 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; the best three out of five. Lieutenants Patch and Van Vliet will have to play each other in the championship singles some time this week.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., June 25, 1915.

Captain Bomford has returned from a week's visit to his family at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. Roy Kirtland, from sick report, is back for duty. Lieutenants Ware and Jones motored to Ramsey's Ranch for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield were guests of Lieutenant Cowles for dinner Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Carrithers, who have been at Fort Sam Houston for a year, will join the regiment in a few days. The officers' mess had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieuts. and Mesdames Blumel and Falk. The little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Venable has been quite sick with gastritis, but is much improved.

The Country Club gave a pretty dance party Wednesday. Two bands played alternately, so that one could dance either inside or out on the lawn. The grounds were prettily decorated with lanterns. Present from the regiment were Major and Mrs. Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Captain Parce, Lieutenants Ware, Kutz, Jones and Brown.

Captain Leonard was a visitor in Tombstone on Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. Wilder have issued invitations for a supper party at the Gadsden on Saturday.

Mrs. William J. Davis entertained Mrs. Whitfield and Miss Adelaide Smith for luncheon at the Gadsden on Friday. Miss Smith and Dr. John H. Scudder, who is on border duty at Nogales, Ariz., were married on Tuesday, June 22, at a very pretty military church wedding.

The 22d were winners in a ball game played with the 9th Cavalry this week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 26, 1915.

Major Alonzo Gray, I.G., arrived this week to inspect the wells on the range. These have recently filled in with sand, which necessitated hauling water to the range for use of the 20th Infantry, at annual target practice.

Capt. George Vidmer, 15th Cav., has returned from West Point, where he attended the wedding of his daughter. Mrs. Vidmer and son accompanied him and this is their first visit to this post. Gen. Frederick Funston has been asked by the citizens of El Paso to allow the return to the city of the 6th Field Artillery, which went from station here to Naco, Ariz., on account of border trouble. Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, 15th Cav., has returned to the post for duty with his troop.

Mrs. Robert J. Reaney, wife of Captain Reaney, 15th Cav., is recovering from a recent illness at Hotel Dieu, in El Paso. Miss Charlotte Van Doren, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Miss Grace V. Logan. Miss Van Doren is en route to San Francisco, to visit her sister, Mrs. Frank O. Maxson, wife of Civil Engineer Maxson, with whom she will spend the summer and visit the exposition.

Mrs. Henry C. Bonnycastle and daughters leave El Paso Thursday for San Francisco, to remain until fall. Rolfe Sample, son of Major and Mrs. W. E. Sample, gave a dinner last week in honor of Kenneth Moore, son of Major and Mrs. J. D. Moore, who has just returned from West Point. Capt. Robert J. Reaney narrowly escaped serious injury this week when the automobile which he was driving ran into a larger machine on Montana street in the city. The occupants of the other car were thrown out, but the Captain kept his seat in his car. Mrs. Thomas H. Logan and daughters, the Misses Grace and Mabel, will spend July and August at the Presidio of San Francisco with Mrs. Logan's daughter, Mrs. Frank Wickham. Miss Evelyn Logan has been with Mrs. Wickham for six weeks.

Charles Kilburn, a third year cadet at West Point, arrived in El Paso this week to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kilburn. Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill, visiting in San Francisco, will rejoin Lieutenant Underhill here shortly.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., June 20, 1915.

Lieut. Hugh Walthall on Saturday morning accidentally shot himself with his Colt's .45 automatic while drawing the weapon for rapid-fire practice on the brigade pistol range. The ball entered his right leg below the knee, shattering the bone and ranging downward. He was taken at once to the Calumet Hospital in Douglas, where an X-ray picture of the limb was taken. While the wound is serious, he was reported late this afternoon as resting well. It is surmised that in drawing the weapon he threw off the safety attachment and at the same time involuntarily pulled the trigger.

Among the guests entertained Monday evening at the Gadsden Hotel by Capt. and Mrs. Worriol were Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. E. E. Ingram, with her son and daughter, arrived in Douglas Wednesday to join the Captain. They have taken the Windsor House at 1138 Ninth street. Mrs. J. P. Marley, wife of Lieutenant Marley, 6th Field Art., gave a beautiful bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames O'Loughlin, Van Schaick, Rand, Doyle, Campbell, Hoyle and Hill.

Col. and Mrs. Pickering have moved from the Huxable residence to the Brown residence, 1305 Eleventh street. Captain Schoeffel has leased the Calisher home, 1144 Tenth street, as he expects his wife and two daughters to join him during the coming week.

Lieut. L. B. Row entertained a party at his home on Eleventh street Wednesday evening after the officers' skating party. One game played, which was new to the majority of the guests, was arranged somewhat on the order of a roulette wheel; on some plays the Infantry would win, on others the Cavalry or Artillery, the different arms being represented by red, blue and yellow. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. O'Loughlin was the guest of Mrs. Worriol at the Gadsden Hotel for luncheon Wednesday. Miss Campbell was entertained at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday for luncheon by Mrs. Gibson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frissell gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Clark. Lieutenant Persons, at Texas City since departure of the regiment for Arizona, arrived Thursday with his detachment after having shipped all the regimental property which was left at that place. Lieut. and Mrs. Wedgwood gave a dinner at their home Thursday for Lieutenant Persons. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Major Bennett, gave a pretty bridge luncheon Saturday. High scores were won by Mesdames Moody, Frissell and Cresswell. Mrs. O'Loughlin assisted. Mr. and Mrs. Dugan gave a dinner Saturday for Major Martin, Captain Schoeffel, Mesdames McGuire and Cresswell. The officers of the camp held an informal dance Friday evening at the army pavilion. About thirty couples were in attendance and danced until midnight. Music was furnished by the 22d Infantry band. Among guests entertained Thursday evening at the Country Club by Col. and Mrs. Truitt were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. Dallam, wife of Captain Dallam, 9th Cav., left during the week for eastern points to spend the summer. Mrs. Ryan, wife of Major J. A. Ryan, arrived to-night from New York after a visit abroad. The Ryans will occupy the Kirk residence, 1411 Eleventh street. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick J. Herman left to-day for Fort Riley, where the Captain will be stationed as quartermaster.

This week saw the settlement of the race for the league pennant and cup, when on Sunday the 11th defeated the 18th in a poorly played game on the part of the losers, the score being 20-4, most of the runs being made in the last two innings. On Wednesday the Artillery defeated the 9th Cavalry in a free hitting game by 15 to 12. The only question now to be settled is which team will occupy third place, the 22d or the Cavalry.

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they being tied. The 11th is now securely in the lead, with thirteen won and two lost, while the 18th occupies second place, with ten won and five lost.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Nebr., June 23, 1915.

Capt. J. B. Huggins has arrived on two months' leave from Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Huggins and daughter, Miss Alice Colladay, whose marriage to Lieut. H. S. Burwell, 12th Cav., will take place at Capt. and Mrs. Huggins's quarters Wednesday, July 21. Col. and Mrs. Sickel entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Huggins, Chaplain Kennedy, his sister, Mrs. Hagerty, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles, Miss Colladay and Lieutenant Wynne.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waterman gave a delightful bridge party Thursday evening. Captain Huggins won first gentlemen's prize, Lieutenant Sayles, second; Mrs. Anderson ladies' first, and Mrs. Grimes second. Mrs. Grimes entertained at bridge Wednesday; Mrs. Sayles carried off first prize; Mrs. Patterson, mother of Mrs. Scott, the guest's prize. Mrs. Sayers entertained at bridge Saturday; Mrs. Sickel won first and Mrs. Grimes second.

Capt. and Mrs. Anderson gave a delightful dancing party Saturday evening in honor of Miss Colladay. Capt. and Mrs. Cass are enjoying a trip through Yellowstone Park. They are expected back Saturday. Dr. Randall is on two weeks' leave, visiting relatives in Ohio. Mrs. Randall has her mother and sister visiting her. Capt. and Mrs. Culler are comfortably quartered at the club. Captain Anderson is enjoying his leave for six weeks from border duty.

Miss Harriet Waterman is here to spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Waterman. Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead are now settled in their quarters and have been joined by their children, who have been in school at Denver. Captain Morgan spent Sunday here visiting Col. and Mrs. Sickel. Mrs. Grimes entertained at luncheon Friday, Miss Colladay being guest of honor. Mrs. Patterson is here to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Scott. Major and Mrs. Hartnett are expected back here shortly to finish packing, en route to Honolulu for station. Dr. and Mrs. Musser are back after two months' leave. The Doctor is on sick report again.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 21, 1915.

The ladies' tennis tournament ended on Thursday, when Miss Polly Young defeated Mrs. William H. Gill in the finals. The score was 8-6, 6-0 and 6-4. The trophy was a beautiful silver cup. Mrs. George S. Young has offered another silver cup to be played for by those who were first to fall out in the other tournament.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry who, with their children, left Friday night for San Francisco to be guests of Mrs. Fry's parents, Col. and Mrs. Maus, until July 6, when they sail for Manila to join their new regiment, the 24th Infantry.

Mrs. George S. Tiffany returned to the post this week from Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Murray Baldwin gave a five o'clock tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. L. F. Little. Mrs. McDonald poured and Mrs. David J. Baker served ices. Capt. Carroll F. Armistead returned Wednesday from a short visit to San Francisco. Mrs. Murray Baldwin has as her house guest Mrs. L. F. Little, of San Francisco.

The non-commissioned officers were hosts on Thursday at a very enjoyable dance. Music was furnished by the 21st Infantry orchestra. Several officers and their wives were present.

Ellen Knox, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, entertained at luncheon Thursday for Caroline Chase, Matilda Baker, Irene Hegeman, Josephine Olley and Dorothy Hegeman. Mrs. Peter C. Field gave a luncheon on Friday. Robert Weeks, son of Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks, entertained his young friends at a "movie" party on Friday. Mr. David J. Baker was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 21, 1915.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., and son, Hornsley, are at the U. S. Grant Hotel from Washington, D.C. U.S. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, made a fifteen-minute flight with Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro from the military aerodrome on North Island Thursday, attaining a height of 1,500 feet. Lieut. Leslie MacDill made a flight from Long Beach to North Island Thursday in one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr., on Wednesday gave a tea at the Coronado Country Club for thirty guests, in compliment to Miss Camille Henry, niece of Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, wife of Captain Robertson, U.S.N. Lieut. Allen B. Reed, U.S.N., was among the passengers on board the liner Kroonland which sailed for the Atlantic Coast by way of the Panama Canal Thursday. Lieutenant Reed is to take up new duties as port captain at Balboa, Canal Zone. Mrs. J. E. Platt-Jones and William Davenport Platt gave a dinner dance at Hotel del Coronado Friday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice B. Willett, Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Captain Murray, Lieut. Lee O. Wright, Lieut. William P. Currier and Lieut. Paul L. Ferron.

With the 25th, 26th and 28th Companies of Marines and a battery of four 3-inch Gatlings on board, the U.S.S. Colorado sailed for Mexican waters Thursday, followed by the Chattanooga. Their objective point is Tobari Bay, at the mouth of the Yaqui river, Sonora, where American settlers have been molested by the lawless bands.

Edgar B. Pendleton, son of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., who is attending college at Hampden-Sydney, Va., is here on a visit to his parents. Brig. Gen. William M. Wallace, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Chevy Chase, Md., is at the St. James Hotel for the summer. Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, U.S.A., has gone on a ten days' visit to his parents at Portland, Ore. Before leaving he and Lieut. Dana Palmer were hosts at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado, at which the Misses Foss, daughters of former Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, were guests of honor.

Col. George E. Bushnell, U.S.A., and wife are at the U. S. Grant Hotel. James H. Rollins, of Los Angeles, nephew of Mrs. John L. Schon, is making an extended stay at the latter's home.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 26, 1915.

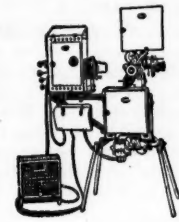
Capt. and Mrs. Max C. Tyler have left for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey have returned from Jefferson Barracks, where they have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Miss Lottie Fuller is playing in the annual lawn tennis tournament in Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Winnia have left the post for the summer. Major Willis Uline is the guest of Mrs. Uline and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in Leavenworth. The Major sails on the August transport for the Philippines.

Twelve hundred dollars was realized at the lawn carnival held here recently for the Army Relief Society. This sum would doubtless have been doubled if the rain had not made the roads impassable for Kansas City motorists who had planned to come. Much credit is due to the managers, Lieuts. H. E. Mann and James S. Greene, who in spite of many difficulties and frequent postponements staged and managed one of the most beautiful outdoor fêtes ever given in the Army.

Miss Suzanne Rice, who has been visiting Miss Betty Smith

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in Kansas City, has returned home, bringing Miss Betty Smith as her guest. Mrs. B. Nothhus and Mrs. H. L. Harmon are guests of Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Mrs. J. D. Robertson gave a beautiful luncheon for sixteen in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, jr. Mrs. John Murphy is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague in Leavenworth. Miss Mercedes Soler, of Phillipsburg, N.J., is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. L. H. Dunbar, and Captain Dunbar.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh and sons were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell at the Hotel Muehlbach, in Kansas City, Friday. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller left Thursday for Pelican Lake, Minn. Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers and son left Saturday to spend the summer in Wisconsin. Mrs. L. D. Griffith and small son and daughter left for Chicago Friday to visit Mrs. Griffith's parents, Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter. Lieutenant Griffith will join them later.

Mrs. Eugene Ely gave a pretty veranda tea Friday in honor of Mrs. Lewis Turtie, of Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Mrs. Ely was assisted by Mesdames Wheeler, Seales, Rodney, Misses Alfred Seales, Mary and Lottie Fuller, Martha Kean and Frederica Fitzgerald.

Colonel Gale has left to spend the summer in Arizona and New Mexico. Mrs. Herschel Tapes and daughter, Elizabeth, were guests of Mrs. Samuel Wilson in Kansas City last week. Mrs. D. W. Ryther left last week for Highland Park, Chicago, Ill., to visit her mother. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerick had as dinner guests on Friday Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham and Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty.

Mrs. Edward King and children left last week for Arkansas to spend the summer. Mrs. L. B. Fitz Hugh, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory, has left for her home in Sapulpa, Okla. Mrs. C. T. Sargent and small son, Charles, of Morris, Texas, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory. Little Charles Thomas Sargent, who has been ill with measles at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory, is recovering rapidly. Captain Beauchamp entertained at dinner at the Country Club in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday for Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Miss Emilie Cabanne.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 20, 1915.

Miss Thompson, guest of Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, left Wednesday for her home in Helena, Mont. Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller arrived from Texas City Sunday to spend a month's leave with his family. Mrs. McCoy and small son were week-end guests of Mrs. Tupper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard left Saturday for Ludington, Mich., where Lieutenant Barnard will be the quartermaster of the student camp. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Converse had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Bane and Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller. The Ladies' Musical Club met at the home of Mrs. M. M. McNamee Friday. A paper on Puccini was read by Mrs. Tupper, after which the following program was rendered: Aria from "Tosca" and "Roberto," by Miss Sedgwick, of Highland Park; waltz song from "La Bohème," by Mrs. Seales, and an aria from "Butterfly," by Mrs. T. H. Bane.

Troop A, with Captain Knox and Lieutenant Thompson, left Tuesday for Ludington, where they will be all summer with the student camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs entertained the garrison at a tea on Saturday in honor of their third anniversary. Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Proxmire and Miss Alice Sargent served. Mrs. Tate, accompanied by her son, Mr. Joseph Tate, arrived Saturday. Mr. Tate, on furlough from West Point, will spend the summer with his parents. Miss Alice Sargent on Saturday gave a dinner at the Exmoor Club for Miss Rafferty, of Highland Park; Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs, Mr. Clarke, of Evanston; Mr. Homer Sargent and Mr. Joseph Tate.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park, had dinner Saturday for Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Sargent and Major Selah R. H. Tompkins. 5th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Bane, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse and Mr. Paul Davis. Mrs. R. J. Burt and family leave June 28 for San Francisco, where Captain Burt will join them on their way to China.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Converse, jr., had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Bane. Major and Mrs. M. M. McNamee entertained the younger set with a house dance on Wednesday evening in honor of their guests, Miss Rose Bullard and Miss Enid Ainsa. Miss Ainsa, who is Major McNamee's niece, left Friday for her home in El Paso.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 28, 1915.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieutenant Adams, and little son have gone to visit her parents in Salt Lake City. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox on June 14 gave an attractive dinner for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Beery and Capt. and Mrs. Mason. Mrs. J. L. Purvis, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, was called to her home in Roanoke June 15. Mrs. Randol, wife of Lieutenant Randol, gave a small bridge party on Thursday in honor of Miss Purvis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smith on Friday had bridge and supper for Miss Purvis, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Townes and Mrs. Doyle. Prizes were won by Mrs. Snyder and Lieutenant Thompson.

Mrs. Rutherford had two tables of bridge at the Country Club Saturday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mason and Miss Purvis. Capt. and Mrs. Beery were hosts at dinner on Wednesday night for Captain Kramer and bride, who were en route to Captain Kramer's station, Fort McKinley. Miss Cameron

Turner, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, returned to her home in Memphis Monday.

Miss Ethel Beery, of Winchester, Ohio, visited her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Beery, Tuesday, leaving that night for an extended trip to California. Captain Pinkston has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe on temporary duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson gave a bridge party, followed by a buffet supper, on Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Miss Purvis and Miss Brenner. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rutherford and Dr. Gunckel. Capt. and Mrs. Mason have moved into their new quarters, No. 11. Mrs. Pinkston, mother of Captain Pinkston, gave a large and attractive "heart party" on Thursday. Mrs. Pinkston was assisted by Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Snyder. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wilcox, Rutherford, Fillmore and Carroll.

Col. George Dodd, post commander, has gone to visit his farm, near Ithaca, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. Milburn, who recently came to the post, have been ordered to Manila. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were hosts at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Snyder and Miss Purvis. The Friday night hop was enjoyed by a large number of post people and their Columbus friends. In the cakewalk the cake was won by Lieutenant Randol and Mrs. Starbird, of Fort Sill.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 22, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons, who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, has rejoined his ship. Miss Julia Littell, of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting at Fort Monroe, will arrive to-morrow to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett, Raleigh Square. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford and little son, guests of Mrs. R. P. Voight, have returned to Annapolis. Mrs. Eugene H. Tennent and children, who have been spending several weeks in Portsmouth, are guests of relatives in Fredericksburg, Va.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John Read and Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan at Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio, returned to her home, Duke street, Saturday. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio Gillmor and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham left last week for Flushing, L.I., to attend the wedding of their brother, Mr. Reginald Everett Gillmor and Miss Edwina Spear, which took place Wednesday afternoon, June 9. Ensign and Mrs. Allan W. Ashbrook are guests at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's, Freemason street. Comdr. and Mrs. Jasper, who have been spending the winter at Mrs. McCormick's, have left for Charlestown, W. Va., for the summer. Mrs. Abram Claude, who has been spending the winter in Portsmouth, has left for Annapolis. Mrs. Franklin Dewey is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Fort Norfolk. Mrs. M. E. Haskell, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs on the Richmond. Mrs. and Miss Milligan, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Ghent, have left for Blue Ridge Summit, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Misses Annie and Carrie Voight had a card party Thursday for their sister, Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, of Annapolis; the successful players were Mesdames J. W. White, R. B. Tucker, J. B. Taylor and Miss A. R. Cohn. Mrs. John Stribling had a card party Friday for Mrs. Shackford. Miss Bessie Kelly has returned from a house party at Virginia Beach. Miss Dorothy Pickrell has returned from Annapolis, where she was the guest of Commo. and Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Katherine Nelson, and Lieut. Pedro de Vally, which took place last Tuesday.

Miss Louise Lewis had a dance for about twenty-five guests Wednesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Boyce K. Muir. Mrs. Felix R. Holt had a bridge luncheon Wednesday. Prizes—guests towels—were awarded to Mrs. Brumby and Mrs. Royer for high scores.

Ensign and Mrs. J. Catesby Jones are at 216 North street, Portsmouth, for the present. Miss Nina Bingham, guest of Ensign and Mrs. Oliver W. Bagby, Portsmouth, has returned to her home, Louisville, Ky.

Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, completed the inspection at the Marine Barracks last week. Miss Mary Mears Galt, of New York, is the guest of Pay. Dir. and Mrs. W. W. Galt, Westover avenue. Pay Dir. and Mrs. W. W. Galt and family leave the latter part of next week for their country home, Charlotte Courthouse, Va., for the summer.

A most successful swimming meet took place at the Norfolk Naval Y.M.C.A. Friday afternoon, in which many of the enlisted men took part. Prizes of money were awarded.

Sergt. Norman M. Shaw, attached to the Adjutant and Inspection Departments, Marine Corps, Washington, arrived Friday and gave the first of a series of lectures on the origin and history of the Marine Corps in Lyceum Hall at the barracks that evening, giving the second last evening; they were illustrated with fine stereopticon views, which he secured in many parts of the world—many of them taken with his own camera. He will take pictures in this vicinity, having brought his moving picture machine with him.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 15, 1915.

With the coming of the battleships Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island the yard has again assumed an air of gaiety and festivity. Dinners and dances have been revived by the advent of these ships bringing their complement of officers; many "cruising" wives have joined their husbands and, altogether, Boston Yard has taken on new life. Paymr. and Mrs. Hovey-King have taken an apartment on Washington street, Brookline. Paymaster Hovey-King is our new accounting officer. Paymaster Auld goes to take charge of accounting work in the Bureau of Supplies



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and Accounts. He and Mrs. Auld have made many friends during their stay here.

Little Miss Dorinda Bakenhus, from school in Washington, will spend vacation with her parents, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus. Little Miss Dorinda, who is only ten, has written several clever little poems, which have received favorable criticism and comment. Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter have returned from ten days' leave.

A most interesting lecture on the recent war game of the Atlantic Fleet was given by Captain Sims last week at the yard. The lecture was well attended and almost all the Army officers on duty around Boston were in attendance. Of unusual interest was the ceremony on Saturday of laying the keel of the supply ship being built at the yard under supervision of Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter. About 5,000 spectators witnessed the event. Captain Rush, the Commandant, was in charge and all the officers from the yard and from the ships assembled at the ship. Just as the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" died away Mrs. Baxter drove the first nail in the "lucky horseshoe" which was to bring good luck to the ship. Miss Catharine Rush and little Martha Perrill and Nancy Minor lent assistance, from time to time, in nailing the horseshoe. Next came Masters "Billy" and "Tony" Kaiser, sons of Commander Kaiser; Clayton and Richard Summers, sons of Naval Constructor Summers, and Master Knox Perrill, son of Lieutenant Commander Perrill, of the New Jersey, who, dressed in sailor suits, drove the first rivets into the keel. Congressman Tague and Chairman Edward Baldwin, of the ship conference committee of Boston, drove the second rivet.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 28, 1915.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter have returned from New York, where they witnessed the launching of the U.S.S. Arizona and attended the official luncheon. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter were guests of Admiral and Mrs. Worthington during their stay. Mrs. Wood, mother of Paymaster Wood, is visiting her son at his home in Medford. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill entertained at dinner for the Harvard law men from Indiana June 20.

Miss Heather Baxter attended the Harvard senior dance on Monday evening. Miss Margaret Baxter has returned to the yard, after visiting in Washington, New York and Annapolis. Mrs. George S. Wood, wife of Paymaster Wood, has returned from a visit of several weeks to her parents in Kittery, Me. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle and small daughter, who have been stopping at 2 Arlington street, Boston, moved into their quarters at the yard on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alford have moved into an apartment at Kirkland Court, Cambridge, for the summer. Lieut. Comdr. Sheffield spent the day with his family in Boston while en route to Washington last Wednesday. Mrs. Sheffield and two children are stopping at 2 Arlington street for several weeks. Lieutenant McNair entertained at a dinner-dance on board the U.S.S. New Jersey on June 21.

The informal Monday afternoon hop June 21, in the armory, was a most enjoyable affair, many officers from the ships just in and others recently ordered to the yard swelling the usual number of dancers. Lieutenant Commander Lyons, who has reported as engineer officer, will occupy quarters just vacated by Lieutenant Commander Williams; he will be joined later on by Mrs. Lyons and their four sons, who are now at a summer resort.

Miss Margaret Baxter attended the dinner-dance given on board the New Jersey Monday. Miss Evelyn Williams, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Yancey Williams (ordered to the Tennessee), will remain at the yard for a while as the guest of Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer. Miss Williams will enter Smith College this fall.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., June 22, 1915.

The ball conducted in the sail loft for the benefit of the Naval Relief Society was one of the most brilliant affairs ever held at the reservation. There was a large attendance and a good sum was forwarded to the treasury of the society at Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Snowden were in charge and were ably assisted by the other officers and their families.

Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, U.S.N., left to-day to report aboard the U.S.S. Delaware. He left many friends here. The department has ordered the work on the Montana completed by Aug. 1. The castings of the main shaft couplings have arrived from the Midvale Steel Company and the work will now progress rapidly.

Three ensigns and six pay clerks took examinations at the yard June 14 for promotions and ratings. Commander Kleemann was senior officer of the examining board. Those taking the examinations were Ensigns J. K. Richards, C. H. Wright and W. F. De Lany, of the U.S.S. Montana, who were examined for promotion to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade); Pay Clerks E. W. Paynter and W. C. Colbert, of the Montana; A. P. M. Shock, of the San Francisco; Leslie R. Corbin, of the yard pay office, and John F. Flynn, of the general store, to the rank of paymaster's clerk, and Paymaster's Clerk William Craig, of the auxiliary pay office, to the rank of chief paymaster's clerk.

Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant, U.S.M.C., this morning inspected the barracks, prison ships and naval prison. At the prison parade ground Capt. John A. Hughes, U.S.M.C., drew up a battalion of marines for parade and General Barnett spoke highly of the appearance of the men. He dined with

Capt. and Mrs. James T. Buttrick. Ensign John Brownell, U.S.N., of the Dubuque, was called to his home in Pensacola to-day by the serious illness of his father. Lieut. and Mrs. Richards, of the U.S.S. Montana, are occupying apartments at the Sinclair Inn in Portsmouth. Paymaster Beach and family are occupying a bungalow in Portsmouth. Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Leonard are soon to leave for Colorado Springs, where they will pass the summer. Major C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., has been passing a ten days' leave with his family in Portsmouth.

Miss Norma Smith, the little daughter of Chief Carp, and Mrs. Frank M. Smith, recently underwent two operations at a hospital and is now at Jackson, N.H., reported as improving.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1915.

Mrs. Clinton Williams entertained her bridge club on Wednesday, the players including Mesdames Blackburn, Cochrane, Putnam, Livingston, McAlpine, Fenner and Graves. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic Beisel, who have been visiting in Riverside (Chicago), will spend the next six months at the Great Lakes Training Station, where Lieutenant Beisel has been assigned. Mrs. Walter B. Reno is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Welte have as their guest Mrs. Welte, sr., of Pittsburgh.

Captain Durell entertained at dinner Friday aboard the Connecticut for Comdr. and Mrs. Wettengel, Mr. and Mrs. Bennerman, Miss Bennerman and Mr. Blinn. Paymaster Tricou gave a dinner the same evening. On Tuesday the officers of the Minnesota had their informal tea-dance aboard ship; on Wednesday the wardroom officers gave an informal tea and dance.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Morris on Wednesday gave a dinner, followed by a small dance, on the Kansas. Mrs. Essie Smith Morton, who with her little daughter has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Sanderson, in the navy yard, has gone to Stone Harbor for the summer. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Duncan Gatewood and their young son have closed their Germantown home and gone to Pocono Mountains, where they have a cottage for the summer.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Stahl gave a tea-dance at the Manheim Cricket Club on Saturday, in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Vinton Stahl. At the Philomusian Club, in West Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Marburg gave a beautiful tea-dance in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Marburg, who has just graduated from Vassar, to Ensign Ziegler. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Bullock have taken a house in Overbrook for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn and their two young daughters are spending the summer at Villa Nova. Mrs. R. D. Weyerbacher is at present camping out in the Catskill Mountains. Mrs. G. A. Bisset, now in Virginia, is expected back the 1st of July.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg are stopping at 2515 South Lambert street. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift Norris, U.S.M.C., are at 411 South Broad street. Mrs. T. G. Ellyson and small baby left Saturday for Jamestown to spend the summer. Lieut. J. Q. Adams, U.S.M.C., gave a birthday dinner for his wife on the Adelphi Roof on Wednesday. His guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Capt. E. A. Greene. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Smith gave a buffet luncheon on "Navy Day." The officers of the various ships also entertained extensively.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a delightful dance on Monday evening at their home on South Twenty-first street. Lieut. and Mrs. Waldemar Hayward and little Elizabeth Hayward are stopping at the Windemere during the overhauling of the U.S.S. Connecticut. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Low, U.S.M.C., have closed their house on Garnet street for the summer and have taken a cottage at Chelsea, Atlantic City. Mrs. A. H. Allen and little Jack are spending a few days with Mrs. Allen's mother, Mrs. Ten Broeck, in New Jersey. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, who have been for a fortnight at Wallingford, are back at their home in the Girard Estate.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 16, 1915.

A large card party was given on Wednesday by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, complimentary to Miss Marion Brooks, and her fiancé, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge. The prize-winners were Mesdames Bennett, Ellicott, Karns, Miss Brooks, Miss Patty Palmer, Captain Prideaux, P.A. Surgeon Eyttinge, Paymr. Jonathan Brooks and Lieutenant Commander Mitchell. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay left last week for Blue Lakes, Lake county, for a few weeks. Miss Jane Watt, house guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, has returned to her San Francisco home. Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley has joined her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons, at St. Helena, after a visit to Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, in Vallejo. They will remain at the Simons country home until arrival of P.A. Surgeon Kelley, who is ordered to the St. Louis at the naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, who leave shortly for Samoa, were guests of honor at a bridge dinner given on Thursday by Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fretz and Lieutenant McConnell made high scores. Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, attaché at the exposition, was a dinner host at San Francisco Thursday, later taking his guests to the St. Francis to attend the Francis Price Krott lecture for the Serbian relief fund. Mrs. Lee S. Border returned on last week's transport from the Philippines, where Asst. Naval Constr. Border has still some time to serve at Olongapo. She went at once to the home of her aunt, Dr. Elizabeth Lain, in Santa Rosa. As Miss Chettie Nesbitt, Mrs. Border was popular in Vallejo before her marriage.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, the members of his staff and about four hundred other New Yorkers visited the yard June 10, the excursion having been arranged by the New York Society of San Francisco. All the officers of the yard and a committee from Vallejo, headed by Mayor W. J. Tormey, met the party upon arrival of the steamer and the visitors were escorted over the island. At the commandant's quarters Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, assisted by the ladies of the station, received and entertained the immediate members of the Governor's party.

Dr. E. O. J. Eyttinge and his mother, Mrs. Eyttinge, entertained the party last Monday evening. A card party and tea was given by Mrs. Frank T. Arms yesterday for Miss Marion Brooks, Mesdames Owens, Karns, Van Keuren carrying off the prizes. Mrs. Eyttinge and Mrs. Brooks assisted in the dining room. Mrs. Jonathan Brooks's luncheon for twelve to-day was a pretty affair.

Orders were received at the yard Thursday, putting an end to all political activity and revoking the permission, granted some years ago, for employees to participate in Vallejo campaigns on the liquor and vice questions. The ruling follows an investigation held here several months ago, when several employees, including some of those holding office in the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, were accused of too great political activity. The permission granted several years ago, the commission has decided, has been repeatedly abused; hence its revocation. Moreover, it is announced that holding an office in a labor organization will not exempt civil service employees from individual responsibility for their acts, and while it is not ordered that they shall withdraw as delegates to the Labor Council, they are prohibited from holding any office in it or from collecting or disseminating information regarding candidates for office or anything bearing directly or indirectly on politics. As a result of the ruling the civil service employees holding office in the council resigned at the following meeting.

As the result of an explosion in the ice plant of the Prometheus, off California City, last Friday morning at 2:30, Chief Mach. A. Rothschild and Machinist's Mate M. Harrison were brought to the yard hospital about noon for treatment. Both were suffering from fractured legs. The repairs to the plant were made by the ship's crew and she sailed June 15 for Alaska, carrying the radio expedition, who are to overhaul the stations in the North. The Prometheus will be away until the middle of November.

With the K submarines here for extensive repairs there is

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considerable difficulty in providing the 100 officers and men with quarters, as Mare Island now has no receiving ship. The repairs to the Fortune, which it was believed would amount to \$8,000, have been curtailed, only a quarter of that amount being allowed. Instead of being conveyed on her trip to Honolulu and Samoa by the Iroquois, as was first announced, she will be accompanied by the Nanshan. Information has been received here that the detention barracks at Bremerton are to be abandoned and the prisoners transferred to Mare Island. Since the inauguration of the present system, by which men are returned to duty whenever possible, there is little need for the detention barracks.

Mare Island, Cal., June 23, 1915.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Braisted, guests of Surg. and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske, were complimented guests at many affairs between Saturday and to-day. Mrs. Fiske had tea for her guest on Monday, when Mrs. Manley F. Gates assisted in receiving while Mesdames Eyttinge, Webb and Camerer assisted in the dining room.

Miss Emelie Eleanor Owens was luncheon hostess at the Francesca Club, in San Francisco, Friday, in honor of Miss Marion Brooks. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Mrs. George W. Williams left Friday for a ten days' visit to the Yosemite Valley. Mrs. Richard T. Keiran gave a luncheon Saturday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Schultz, in San Francisco, in honor of Mrs. William Thornwell Davis, of Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover arrived from Washington last week, to go to their summer home in Napa county. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay have returned to the yard after a several weeks' sojourn at Blue Lakes, Lake county. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Fallor, the former now connected with a large electrical firm in Texas, spent the week-end at the yard as guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell. Mr. Fallor was a classmate of Lieutenant Commander Mitchell and Graham, graduating with them from the Naval Academy with the class of '98. Ten years ago he resigned from the Service and his visit here over the week-end afforded the first opportunity for him and Lieutenant Commander Mitchell to meet since they left Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Upshur leave shortly for Philadelphia. Capt. W. H. Small reported Monday from Norfolk, for recruiting duty. Mrs. Small accompanies him. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks have returned from a motor trip down the peninsula to Palo Alto and then on to Gilroy. Mrs. Mitchell now has as her guest her mother, Mrs. H. Quatman, who has been seriously ill at St. Francis Hospital, but is recuperating.

A dinner was given Monday by Surg. and Mrs. U. S. Webb, complimentary to Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Braisted. Covers were laid for fourteen. Yesterday Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates gave a buffet luncheon in honor of the Surgeon General and Mrs. Braisted. Congressman W. Stafford, of Wisconsin, spent a day here as guest of Capt. F. M. Bennett. Mrs. Billie Burt is up from San Francisco on a short visit to Mrs. Mary Turner before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. Turner is rejoicing in the news that a baby boy, Thomas Caldwell Turner, jr., has been born to the wife of her son, Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss Marian Payne, daughter of P. T. Arms, is visiting friends in Alameda. Miss Muriel Cohen, of Alameda, is spending a few days in Vallejo, as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. B. Owens.

Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue and Asst. Surg. Colby Rucker were the complimented guests at an elaborate luncheon given at the University Club, San Francisco, last week by the doctors who had served under the former as district workers during the bubonic plague in 1908. Another group of doctors also entertained the visitors at dinner during the week. Saturday, June 19, was Vallejo Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It also marked the first half holiday at the navy yard. It is estimated that fully 3,500 Vallejoites went down for the day, among them being included officers and their families from the yard.

PUGET SOUND.

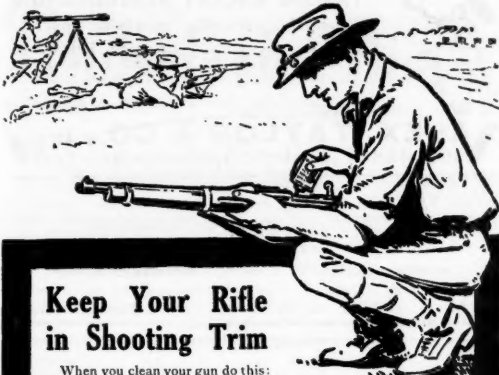
Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., June 12, 1915.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A.G., U.S.M.C., spent three days here on inspection duty and was the guest of his relatives, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake. The news was received here Thursday that Capt. Robert E. Coontz, now in command of the battleship Georgia, was appointed Commandant of the Puget Sound Yard. Captain Coontz was executive officer of the battleship Nebraska when she was placed in commission at the yard, about seven years ago, remaining here for more than a year. Mrs. Coontz and son, Kenneth, resided in Charleston during that time. The appointment of Captain Coontz meets with the satisfaction of the entire naval contingent, as they were very popular while here and have a large host of friends in Seattle and Olympia, in addition to those in this vicinity. Their son, Kenneth, is now a midshipman in the Naval Academy. Bertha, eight years of age, will be the first small girl to reside in the Commandant's quarters.

Dinner hosts of the week included Surg. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth and Paymr. E. R. Wilson. Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer gave a buffet supper before bowling Wednesday. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a picnic supper on the beach near the naval magazine Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Lieut. and Mrs. Shipp, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Millican, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins and Lieutenant Weyler.

Mrs. E. D. Stanley was hostess at the rose tea given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at her home in Bremerton last Saturday. Roses, which Puget Sound grows in such profusion and loveliness, were massed about the rooms. Red roses were used entirely in decorating the sitting room, yellow roses in the dining room and pink roses in the bedroom and hallway. Nearly 100 guests were present, including forty-five of the Navy people. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman at luncheon in Seattle last Tuesday. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary went to Tacoma last Tuesday to attend the graduating exercises of Annie Wright Seminary, where their daughter, Miss Eleanor, is a student. They returned on Wednesday night, Miss Eleanor accompanying them home for summer vacation. Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, was week-end guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. On Sunday the Wentworths entertained at dinner in honor of their guest.

Mrs. Earl R. Shipp gave a buffet supper Friday, the guests



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including Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher, Paymaster Skipwith and Ensign Holt. Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond had luncheon on board the flagship South Dakota in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Wybrant and Miss Gertrude Wybrant, of Seattle, Miss Elizabeth Boyle, of Seward, Alaska, and Miss Eunice Thompson, of Mitchell, S.D.

One hundred and sixty-five men were called in the yard during the past ten days, in order to use up the appropriation now on hand before the end of the fiscal year. Work is being rushed on the Army transport Dix, to get her out before the first of the month; also on the cruiser Albany, to get her ready to take the Naval Militia out on a practice cruise.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., June 19, 1915.

Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer gave a dinner last Tuesday complimentary to Paymr. E. R. Wilson and Lieutenant Horsford. Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan and Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin joined for bridge. Mrs. C. P. Fegan, of Dallas, Texas, arrives today for a visit at the home of her son, Lieut. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Mann, wife of Surgeon Mann, of the U.S.S. Helena, now in Asiatic waters. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, of Newport, R.I., touring the West in their car, arrived Thursday for a ten days' visit with Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer entertained at Sunday dinner complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer are entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Charles Tennant, of Virginia, and Mr. William Burwell, of Seattle, and entertained in their honor at dinner Tuesday. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth were entertained at dinner at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson had dinner Friday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Harry Johnson was a bridge hostess Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis are entertaining Mrs. S. Freedman, formerly of Guam but now of Seattle, for the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis had dinner Friday complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. Pond and Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymr. E. R. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond had dinner Monday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Rear Admiral Pond, Dr. William Martin and Mr. Martin, jr., of San Francisco. Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw gave a cabaret supper on board the Charleston Wednesday. Later the party repaired to the bowling alley. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth are spending the week-end in Seattle, guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood.

Mrs. J. H. Blackburn returned Monday from Portland, Ore., where she was a guest of Lieutenant Blackburn's relatives. J. H. Blackburn, jr., remained with his aunt, Mrs. Walter O. Haines, while his parents returned to Bremerton to pack for the trip South, and this fall Junior may enter Tacoma Academy, where his mother was educated. The going of the cruisers South Dakota and Milwaukee to San Francisco June 27 will greatly deplete the naval colony here. The following families are preparing to leave within ten days: Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Boynton, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Shipp, Ensign and Mrs. R. E. Kerr and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis.

Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis entertained at Sunday dinner complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. C. F. Ely and Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond had dinner Wednesday for Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan and Civil Engineer Gregory, Rear Admiral Pond, Dr. William Martin and Mr. Martin, jr., of San Francisco. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Manning. Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Dr. J. W. Backus.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 20, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Cress on May 14 were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore and Dr. and Mrs. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Kelly and Major Scherer were guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, of Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Allen were guests at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg. Gen. and Mrs. Liggitt and Col. and Mrs. Allaire attended a large dinner given by Colonel McCaw, M.C., of Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Lieutenants Sandeford and Scowden departed on the Sherman, having completed their three-year tour in the Philippines. Mrs. King left on the Sherman to spend a month in Japan. Miss Perry, of Manila, was the week-end guest of Miss Cress. Miss Locke, of Corregidor, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Everett. Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman and Lieutenant Wheeler attended a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley. Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at dinner before the hop for their week-end guests, Major and Mrs. Sherill. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley left Sunday for Camp Stotsenburg to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes.

Capt. and Mrs. Beeuwkes and Capt. and Mrs. Coulter have returned from the Southern Islands trip. On Tuesday evening swimming was enjoyed by Dr. and Mrs. Maddux, Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding and Miss Caroline Gillem. Mrs. Christian gave a charming "bridge" of three tables at her home on Tuesday. Lieutenants Chapin, King, McClelland, Plassmeyer

and Hartwell are at Stotsenburg for two weeks, in connection with the Departmental Rifle and Pistol Competition.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, May 23, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Morgan, of the regiment, were guests at a dinner given Monday by Dr. and Mrs. Winston. Capt. and Mrs. Bell's dinner guests on Tuesday were Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Chaplain and Mrs. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Way. Chaplain and Mrs. Wood had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Chandless, of the city, and Lieutenant Ford.

Capt. C. B. Stone, jr., from Tongshan, spent Thursday in Tientsin. Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks's dinner guests on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Dockery, Capt. and Mrs. Register and Captain Love. Lieut. and Mrs. Yount entertained the same evening for Major and Mrs. Schreiner, Lieuts. and Mesdames Robinson and Castle.

Mrs. Register entertained at bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Morgan, Bierbower and Reed. Mrs. C. C. Clark was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. F. W. Sladen, of Tongshan. Capt. and Mrs. Francis X. Strong entertained for Mrs. Clark at dinner, the other guests being Major and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Bartlett. Sunday was spent in camp at Leichuang with Major Clark.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 11, 1915.

Capt. George De Grasse Catlin on Saturday was host of an enjoyable dance for thirty-five guests in the club pavilion at Castner, a buffet supper following at Captain Catlin's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook gave a buffet supper Wednesday at the Mounted Service Club. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter gave a "Japanese" supper for Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Major Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieuts. and Mesdames McCleave, Maxwell, Deshon, Naylor, Miss Dorothy Forsyth and Lieutenants Bowley and Haverkamp.

Mrs. Roland L. Gaugler on Friday had bridge in honor of Mrs. William Borland and Mrs. Kate Fullerton. High scores were held by Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Prunty. The Monday Bridge Club was this week entertained by Mrs. Americus Mitchell, the prize-winners being Mrs. George S. Gay and Mrs. Roger O. Mason.

A party that was full of fun and enjoyment was given on Monday night by Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins and Miss Gertrude Hopkins at the Mounted Service mess. Being a "tacky" party, the guests appeared in some remarkably queer get-ups, representing anything and everything between a bootblack and the most flamboyant nouveau-riche. The decorations were appropriate to the occasion and consisted in the promiscuous use of a raft of stuff that might have been gathered in Flanagan's alley. Fortunately the music was not intended to match the surroundings and consisted of the best that the 1st Field Artillery band can produce. The refreshments, too, were delicious and worthy of the Waldorf-Astoria. With a long list of honorable mentions, the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Lester E. Willyoung and Lieut. Ballard S. Lyerly. Upon the occasion of their tenth wedding anniversary Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold gave a large dance at the 25th Infantry Club on Thursday evening. Among the flowers which decorated the dancing rooms were many beautiful bouquets that friends had sent to Mrs. Harbold. There were a large number of guests from the post and many from town.

Polo practice has been started in earnest at Schofield, and the Army is hoping this year to put a team in the field that will make the crack Oahu and Maui teams "sit up and take notice." The untimely death of Lieut. Clarence Lyman, 4th Cav., in an exhibition game on May 18, has temporarily kept the Cavalry players off the field. The 1st Field Artillery has been developing players for the regimental team by holding a three-team tournament which has created great interest in the sport and brought big crowds to the polo field to witness the games. Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, who is to captain the 1st Field Artillery team this season, put up individual cups for the members of the winning team of the tournament, which ended June 12 with the Red team in the lead. Before an enthusiastic gathering, following the last game, Col. S. D. Sturgis, commanding the regiment, presented the cups to Capt. Harry C. Williams, Lieut. Waldo C. Potter and Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, of the winning team. As Lieutenant Naylor's modesty forbade him to accept the fourth cup, it was presented at his request to Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, who had refereed all the games. In presenting the cups, Colonel Sturgis remarked, "The cups are small, but if they were commensurate with the effort and enthusiasm displayed by the members of the victorious team, they would be too large for the ladies to use in these small quarters of ours." The 1st Field Artillery probably has more officers than any other regiment competing for a place on the regimental team.

After all the four regiments at Schofield Barracks had held regimental series to determine the regimental baseball championship, the two best teams from each regiment were consolidated into a league to play for the championship of our largest Army post. The series ended on June 10 with an exciting game between Co. C, 1st Inf., and Co. K, 25th Inf., that went ten innings and was hit by a submarine in the tenth, when the 1st Infantry soldiers brought in seven runs and closed the game with a score of 10 to 3. More than to anything else the victory can be attributed to the pitching of Lieut. Otis K. Sadtler, former star second baseman of the West Point team, which is the first time in more than two years that a team from Schofield has succeeded in defeating a team of the 25th Infantry in a match game. Co. A, 25th Inf., won the pennant by defeating all comers. The final standing of the teams was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Co. A, 25th Inf.	6	0	1.000
Co. K, 25th Inf.	5	1	.833
Battery C, 1st Field Art.	4	2	.667
Co. C, 1st Inf.	4	2	.667
Co. H, 1st Inf.	3	3	.500
Battery B, 1st Field Art.	2	4	.333
Troop B, 4th Cav.	0	6	.000
Troop M, 4th Cav.	0	6	.000

Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., June 13, 1915.

Mrs. Clyde B. Parker was hostess for the Monday Evening Card Club. Mrs. Parker won the prize.

The management of the Aerodrome, Fort Shafter, has arranged for occasional amateur nights and secured the services of various small theatrical companies. These amateur nights are open to all the enlisted personnel, and the post exchange has offered prizes for the best acts. So far there have been two amateur performances before enthusiastic audiences. Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Miss Halloran, of Washington, D.C., and Lieutenants Silvester, Jones and Dr. Creighton, from Schofield Barracks. Pamela McAndrews, little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrews, celebrated her third birthday anniversary June 10 with a little luncheon. Owing to a great number of the little "tots" on the post having whooping cough, the party was smaller than had been planned. Those present were Ray Longanecker, Junior Richardson and Shirley McAndrews. Miss Maggie May Richardson, sister of Lieutenant Richardson, arrived on the Logan for a several months' visit. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson gave a delightful Sunday supper in her honor. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mesdames Lincoln, Cochran, Harper, Jamerson, Misses Judge, Lenihan, Richardson, Lieut. and Mesdames Love, Wright, Fredendall, Longanecker and Lieutenants Jones and Silvester.

Much interest was taken in the baseball game played on the Fort Shafter diamond, June 10, between the officers of the U.S.S. Maryland and the officers of the post. Many of

The Military Rain Coat

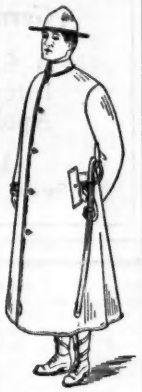
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the men had not played ball for years. The final score was 9 to 5 in favor of the Navy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. B. Cochran gave a jolly picnic in Monalua Park on June 5 to celebrate the tenth birthday anniversary of her eldest daughter, Louise. Present: Mildred Malone, Jessie Gibbs, Eleanor Cook, Mildred McCleave, Marion Cochran, Louise Cochran, Tom Harker, Robert McCleave, "Boo" Rosenbaum, Kerwin Malone, Mrs. C. S. Lincoln, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Miss Dorothy Harker, Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Lieutenants Silvester, Jones, Polhemus and Campanole.

Mrs. B. W. Atkinson yesterday entertained at one of the largest bridge affairs of the week. The transport on June 12 brought back to Shafter Lieut. and Mrs. Douglass T. Greene, who have been in San Francisco on their honeymoon. Miss Gertrude Malone returned on this boat, much to the delight of her many friends. Miss Malone was accompanied by her two aunts, the Misses Kerwin, who will make their home with Capt. and Mrs. Malone at Shafter during the summer. Mrs. Rosenbaum has returned to her home from the department hospital, where she has been a patient for several weeks.

FORT GRANT NOTES.

Fort Grant, C.Z., June 14, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Lull had dinner Thursday for Major White and Signor Raguzzi, Italian Chargé d'Affaires for Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Lull had dinner for Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Madame Mitchell and Mr. Stebbins Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy on Tuesday were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bagg. Capt. and Mrs. Lull gave a large dinner party Sunday evening at the Tivoli in honor of Mrs. Hasbrouck. Mr. and Mrs. Van, of Ancon, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy and their dinner guests on Monday at the hotel.

Colonel Cronkhite, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps in the Canal Zone, sailed Saturday for the States, to be present at the graduation exercises at West Point. Mr. Stebbins, father of Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, was a passenger on the same ship. Major and Mrs. Mitchell had a dinner Thursday for General Edwards, his aid, Lieutenant Marmon, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson.

The new administration building, recently finished, was turned over last week. It now houses the offices of the C.O., adjutant, Q.M., the moving picture hall, post exchange, band quarters and guard house; in fact, as one soldier puts it, "everything but the stables." The post exchange officer has rented a piano for the moving picture performances and a very good pianist was found in one of the companies.

General Edwards visited the post Monday and witnessed parade and escort to the colors. The tactics course, garrison school for officers, has started, with Captain Lull as instructor.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Hasbrouck on Tuesday were luncheon guests of Mrs. Patterson at the Tivoli.

Private Corcoran, recently discharged from the 81st Company, was drowned at the bathing beach of Bella Vista. He was waiting for the sailing of a ship for the States. His body was sent to his relatives and was escorted to the train by his former company.

Lieut. and Mrs. Homer Bagg and baby left Wednesday to spend three months in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Mitchell, who has been visiting her son, Major J. B. Mitchell, sailed for home Wednesday. Most of the officers of Fort Grant paid a visit Saturday to the defenses on the Atlantic and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Patterson accompanied their husbands and remained over for the dance at the Hotel Washington. Lieutenants Evans and Craig also stayed for the dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy and small daughter. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Lull attended the bridge party given Monday by Mrs. Harding, wife of the acting governor.

Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Hasbrouck were invited to tea Thursday by Mrs. Grove, wife of Major Grove, of Ancon. Mrs. Mitchell on Wednesday gave a luncheon for Mesdames Hasbrouck, Lull, Patterson, Eddy, Cullen and Greene. After the luncheon a branch of the Army Relief was formed, of which Mrs. J. B. Mitchell was elected president and Mrs. E. J. Cullen secretary.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, C.Z., June 14, 1915.

Mr. Herron, Vice Consul at Colon, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herron on Monday. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, of Empire, and Miss Virginia Gerhardt were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Herron. Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Jones and small daughter, Barbara, and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and two children were passengers on the Cristobal, for New York, June 2. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers left June 9 for the States, this being the expiration of Captain Rogers's three years' foreign service.

Mrs. Ney Taylor gave a pretty birthday party May 31 for a number of small guests from Otis and Empire.

Capt. and Mrs. Roberts gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells. A number from this garrison and Empire enjoyed the first of a series of informal hops at the officers' mess here on Friday. Dinners were given by Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron.

A new hop committee was appointed yesterday, the members being Colonel Devore, Major Gerhardt, Captain Eskridge, Lieutenants Lareson and Batson. Miss Virginia Gerhardt was honor guest at a pretty dinner given by Mrs. Dickson, of the Navy, and Lieutenant Garlington, of the Engineer Corps, previous to the hop at the Tivoli Saturday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney returned to the post on Wednesday, Lieutenant Maloney having been on a two months' sick leave, due to a fractured ankle.

"The Manoeuvres of Jane," a comedy of modern life, given by the Balboa High School at the post exchange here last Thursday night, was enjoyed by about 800. The ball team played at Camp Gaillard last Wednesday afternoon between the 5th and 10th was quite exciting. As it was one of the

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last games of the season, it meant a great deal to both sides. Our team won with a score of 3 to 2.
A number from here as well as from the other posts have been enjoying productions of different operas by the Cleo Vicini Italian Opera Company at the National Theater in Panama. We have secured this company for Thursday evening at the post exchange in "Il Trovatore."
The regimental rifle competition was held here during the early part of the month, the highest score of 620 out of 700 being made by Sergeant Nelson, of Company I, who was awarded a prize given by the regimental commander.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 26, 1915.

Among Mr. and Mrs. Bolling's dinner guests at the University Club on Sunday were Lieutenants Murray and Byrne; Captain McGrew was also a dinner host at the University Club. Some of the young officers from Camp Gaillard were hosts at a delightful dinner at Hotel Washington Sunday for a number of young ladies from the three garrisons, including Miss Louise Larned, from Empire. General Edwards dined informally with Col. and Mrs. Morton on Sunday.

Lieutenant Nolan entertained at dinner Sunday for Sr. Risopatrone-Barros, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Lowden and Lieutenant Barnes. Mrs. Lowden spent several days with Miss Bolling this week, and on Thursday she and Miss Larned were guests at a luncheon given at the Tivoli by Miss Bolling. Lieutenant Ware, with a detachment of 5th Infantry men, returned to the post from Corozal on Tuesday, after an absence of more than a month surveying for the contemplated new military reservation at that place.

Lieut. Noble J. Wiley returned Wednesday from the States, where he had an opportunity to visit some old 5th Infantry friends for a few days at Texas City, and on his return trip visited New Orleans and Havana, Cuba. His trip was of much benefit to his health. The dear old English missionary, "Grandma Sobey," spent last week-end with Mrs. Twyman, and on Sunday gave a splendid talk to the soldiers. Little Billy Hopson, after another two weeks spent in Ancon Hospital, returned home Monday much improved in health.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Robinson and Capt. and Mrs. Frith enjoyed a venison supper with Lieutenants Lawrence and Milburn at the officers' mess on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Frith had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Moss, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Cornell and Lieutenant Barnes; on Thursday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Larned, Captain Field, Mr. Belles and Lieutenants Lawrence, Milburn and Larned. Misses Henshaw and Taylor dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman on Wednesday, while Mesdames Partello and Lewis were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers.

Mrs. Wiley was a member of a sewing party given by Mrs. Settle at Camp Otis, Tuesday. The ladies' card club was entertained Wednesday by Mrs. Waterhouse and prizes were won by Mesdames Moss and Lanphier. Capt. and Mrs. Hopson's guests to the opera at Camp Otis Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Faison and Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley, the Wileys being their dinner guests that evening; Lieutenants Murray and Waite were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Miller at Camp Otis. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Lowden were guests at a dinner given at the University Club Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Bolling for twelve.

A large number from the adjoining garrisons and a number from town enjoyed with us a very pleasant informal hop on Friday. Preceding the dance dinners were given by Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Croxton, Col. and Mrs. Faison, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and by the bachelors, Lieutenants Curry, Waite and Murray; also by Lieutenant Fenchet.

The 5th lost the ball game last Sunday at Balboa and thus lost the pennant that was so nearly within their grasp. It was a hotly contested game, and large crowds from the military garrisons were in attendance, and the close score of 6 to 5 made it even more exciting, but the 5th showed what good sports they were in taking their disappointment so well.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1386.)

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. Sailed June 27 from Progresso, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. In the North River, New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (tug). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Annapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Francisco, Cal.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Francisco, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At San Francisco, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West coast of Mexico.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Diego, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. James T. Alexander. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanlan. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. Sailed June 28 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. Sailed June 28 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. Sailed June 28 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. Sailed June 28 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for vessels of squadron to Annapolis, Md.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Annapolis, Md.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Annapolis, Md.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. Sailed June 26 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CHRYSTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Ensign Harold H. Little. Sailed June 26 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.



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WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William O. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, ordered to command. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Corman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Corman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Refo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.
B-1 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickering. At Manila, P.I.
B-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Shanghai, China.
WASA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. Sailed June 23 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed June 9 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 21(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed June 25 from Barcelona, Spain, for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Damon E. Cummings. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Surveying off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HERCULES, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Nils S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second class, 26(a), 4(b). At the

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navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

WARSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. Sailed June 26 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Olney. Sailed June 20 from Puget Sound, Wash., for Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. David F. Sellers. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. On her annual cruise.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. On her annual cruise. The remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Leave Curacao June 24, arrive Colon, Canal Zone, June 30; leave Colon July 6, arrive Havana, Cuba, July 12; leave Havana July 17, arrive Charleston, S.C., July 21; leave Charleston July 26, arrive Hampton Roads, Va., July 29; leave Hampton Roads Aug. 3, arrive Washington, D.C., Aug. 4; leave Washington Aug. 10, arrive New York Aug. 13; leave New York Aug. 23, arrive Newport, R.I., Aug. 30; leave Newport Sept. 6, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15; leave Bar Harbor Sept. 22, arrive Portland, Me., Sept. 23; leave Portland Sept. 29, arrive Boston Oct. 1. Total mileage, 6,500. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. While in the West Indies mail will probably only be received at San Juan, Colon and Havana.

*Cruising in neighboring waters en route.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W.

Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Norfolk.
Barney, Washington, D.C.
Biddle, Philadelphia.
Blakely, Newport.

De Long, Charleston.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Stotomoy, Puget Sound.
Sudbury, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Tillamook, Mare Island.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Wahnet, Norfolk.
Waban, Charleston (repairing).

VESSLS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Buffalo, Mare Island.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Constellation, Newport.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

VESSLS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Alben, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk).
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Farragut, San Pedro, Cal.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldborough, Tacoma, Wash.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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Lieut. Col. William O. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

4th Regt. Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William M. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Diego, Cal. (25th, 26th and 28th Companies temporarily absent on expeditionary duty, U.S.S. Colorado.)

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 18th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush B. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Sta., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

Love Point, Kent Island, Md. (temp.), 2d Co., 1st Regt., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 88d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 2d Lieut. Harry Schmidt.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville, commanding.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Major Louis M. Gulick.

M.C.R.R., Wakefield, Mass. (temp.), 10th Co., 2d Regt., Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Fegan.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, Capt. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
12th Co., U.S.S. Washington (temp.), Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

The "neutral correspondent" of the London Times describes the German methods of providing special food and delicacies for the soldiers at the front. In Berlin, he says, are many shops devoted entirely to trade in such articles. "The food was specially prepared and placed in metal tubes with screw capsules of the same kind as are fitted to ordinary vaseline or lanoline tubes. There were one pound, half pound and quarter pound tubes, containing butter, lard, honey, marmalade, jams, preserved cream, semi-liquid meat extracts—in short, every kind of nourishment that can be reduced to a consistency suitable for such a packing. In the same shops there were large stocks of cardboard boxes of various sizes, each bearing a printed label to be filled in with the name and military number of the addressee. The necessary string was attached to each box. The sender has only to buy the tubes, put them into the right sized box, fill in the label, tie the string, and leave the parcel. Within forty-eight hours the soldier at the front receives the gift if he is still there. He can easily carry the tube with him in the field. He has but to unscrew the capsule, to press out the amount he wants, close the tube again, and put it in his pocket. It is clean, and he needs no utensils. In the trenches and other advanced positions it is particularly valuable. These tubes and cardboard boxes of regulation size are obtainable all over the country. They are sent by hundreds of thousands daily to the troops, and I saw many letters from soldiers at the front saying that they had never been so well cared for in their lives."

Commerce reports state that there is a prospect of improvement in the approach to the Russian port of Archangel another season owing to the use of an ice breaker of greatly increased efficiency. According to information obtained by exporters in Petrograd, the work in connection with the reconstruction of the narrow gauge Archangel line will be completed for the beginning of navigation. Special measures will also be taken to expedite the transportation of goods arriving at the port of Archangel. The local custom house has drawn up regulations to do away with some difficulties encountered during the navigation season of 1914.

The Enterprise Rubber Company, of 110 Federal street, Boston, Mass., announce that the five branches of the U.S. Rubber Company have consolidated, including their business, under the name of the U.S. Rubber Company, of New England, making it the largest store in the country selling rubber products. The new business will be conducted at 280-284 Summer street, Boston. This company specializes particularly in waterproof clothing for Army and Navy use, and is able to supply an officer with practically every bit of waterproof equipment he may need for his kit.

A writer in the New York Courier says: "When Henry Clay said, 'My country—right or wrong?' (Yes, I know that it has been credited to Carl Schurz, whose country was Germany, and which country he did not support) he should have said, 'My country at all times.'" The origin of the patriotic saying quoted was in this toast given at Norfolk, Va., by Commodore Stephen Decatur, U.S.N.: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

NEW ORDNANCE COMPANY IN THE FIELD.

The General Ordnance Company has purchased the plant at Derby, Conn., formerly operated by the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. The plant will be devoted to the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition.—Adv.

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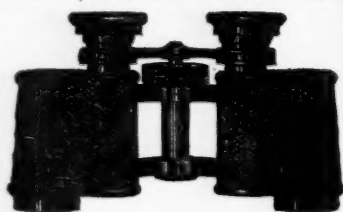
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